

RUSSIA KEEPS  
FINLAND AND  
POLAND IN VIEWManifesto as to Finnish Liberties  
Expected From Government  
Shortly—Plans of New  
Regime Are Briefly Set ForthSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The Provisional Government issued a manifesto on Monday to the citizens of Russia which opens by describing the early vicissitudes of the Duma and the withdrawal one by one by the old regime of all rights won in 1905. Continuing, it describes the situation of the country on the outbreak of the war faced with moral decadence of power not limited to the people, of a power indifferent to the destinies of the country and steeped in vices and infamy. When Russia, through the illegal and disastrous acts of her governors, was faced with greatest disaster, the people had to take the power into their own hands.

The manifesto then mentions the establishment of the Provisional Government and says the Government believes that the lofty patriotism which the people have shown in their struggle against the old regime will also animate their gallant soldiers on the battlefields. On this side the Government will do its utmost to provide the Army with all that is necessary to bring the war to a victorious conclusion. It expresses the intention faithfully to observe all alliances with other powers and all agreements made in the past.

While taking measures indispensable for the defense of the country against the foreign enemy, the Government will consider it its first duty to grant the people every facility for expressing its will as to the political regime and will convene as soon as possible the constituent assembly on the basis of universal suffrage, at the same time assuring the gallant defenders of the country their share in parliamentary elections. The constituent assembly will also issue fundamental laws guaranteeing the country immutable rights of equality and liberty.

The manifesto goes on to emphasize (Continued on page three, column four)

OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR  
FROM CAPITALS

The fact that the French and English armies, advancing in pursuit of the retreating Germans, have occupied a number of other villages, the English 40 and the French 20, in a terrain varying from two to eight miles in depth, which is the chief news in the communiqués of this morning amounts to very little. The whole interest of the present phase of the campaign centers, for the moment, on the exact line on which the Germans intend to stand. To say that the ground they have given up is valueless is ridiculous. It has become valueless owing to the fact that through the loss of Bapaume and Peronne they could not hold the old line, but an invading army does not give up anything from 500 to 700 square miles of territory voluntarily, instead of advancing.

For the moment, however, the position of the new line is the interesting question, and that will soon definitely be settled. The English and French armies are advancing along the whole of the old German line in the direction of the line of French fortresses, now occupied by the Germans, which extends roughly from Lille to Laon, and so to the banks of the Aisne. One English army, advancing from before Arras, is moving upon Douai. Another, moving out from the ruins of Bapaume, is striking from Cambrai, whilst the third is marching from Peronne upon Givet, a point midway on the road from Cambrai to St. Quentin. St. Quentin itself is being approached by the French army which captured Roye, and having passed Neule is advancing directly upon Ham. Another French army is driving up the Oise Valley from Noyon upon La Fere, whilst the third French army, the sixth of the whole number, is pushing forward from the ground before Soissons straight upon Laon.

It will be seen from this that the Germans appear to be withdrawing to what is known as the Hindenburg line. It may be that they intend by so shortening the line and so strengthening their position, to hit with a field army elsewhere. But it is equally certain that had they not been compelled, they would have held the former line, nearer to Paris, and hit more effectively with their field army, from there.

For the rest, there has been some fighting in Macedonia, and in the neighborhood of Monastir, whilst in Mesopotamia the Turks, retreating, before General Maude's troops, up the Diale River, are running considerable risk of falling into the hands of the Russian columns, advancing toward the Diale from Khanykin, on the Persian frontier.

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday, via Sayville wireless)—Heavy losses to our adversaries, were detailed in to (Continued on page four, column one)



Alexandre Ribot

NEW CABINET IN  
FRANCE FORMED  
UNDER M. RIBOTPremier Takes Over Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs—Prime Minister  
on Three Previous Occasions,  
Once for 24 Hours OnlySpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—M. Ribot has formed a new Cabinet. He was on three previous occasions Prime Minister, the last occasion being 1914, when the Ministry lasted one day only. It was M. Ribot who commenced the work which resulted in the Franco-Russian alliance, added to which he was always a strong advocate of the Entente.

The new Cabinet is composed as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Alexandre Ribot.  
Minister of Justice—Rene Viviani.  
Minister of War—Paul Painleve.  
Minister of Marine—Rear-Admiral Lacaze.  
Minister of Munitions—Albert Thomas.  
Minister of Finance—Joseph Thierry.  
Minister of the Interior—Louis J. Malvy.  
Minister of Public Instruction—Jules Steeg.  
Minister of Public Works—Georges Desplas.  
Minister of Commerce—Etienne Clementel.  
Minister of Agriculture—Fernand David.  
Minister of Subsistence—Maurice Violette.  
Minister of Labor—Leon Bourgeois.  
Minister of the Colonies—Andre Maginot.  
Undersecretary of Aviation—Daniel Vincent.

DANISH PROTEST  
IN PRUSSIAN DIETSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—German papers report a protest made by the Danish deputy from North Schleswig during a debate in the Prussian Diet on financial proposals for the coming year. These, he said, contained as in former years several items which the people of North Schleswig could not accept.

The authorities allowed themselves to be guided by the bitterest opponents of the Danes, and the latter could see no prospect of improvement, while all they heard of was a new policy devised to keep them quiet. His party had consequently decided to vote against the budget.

REPORTED PURCHASE  
OF ISLAND OF MACAO

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday, via Sayville wireless)—The purchase by Japan from Portugal of the island of Macao is reported in the Portuguese press, says the Overseas News Agency.

## HOSTILE OPINIONS PROHIBITED

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A decree issued in the Province of Posen prohibits any public expression of opinion hostile to the German Empire and the circulation of false news concerning military, political and financial conditions in Germany.

RUSSIA AMONG  
TOPICS DEBATED  
AT WESTMINSTER

Interest Shown in Duma's Program—Swedish Issue Viewed—Expenditures Discussed

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—Information on the position in Russia was sought yesterday in the House of Commons by Mr. Asquith. Reply, Mr. Lloyd George said incidents in what would prove to be a landmark in the history of the world followed each other with such dramatic suddenness that it was impossible to give a detailed account of what actually happened.

The Prime Minister referred to discontent in Russia, owing to the inefficiency of the Government in running the war. The riots of Friday, March 9, in Petrograd were the occasion rather than the cause of the revolution which immediately followed. The Prime Minister then mentioned in outline the events already reported, remarking that the revolution had been brought about with very little bloodshed, and the new Government was receiving the support of the country, as a whole, and the Army and Navy. Our information, he said, does not enable us to say that all danger is over, but it is satisfactory to know that a new Government has been formed, with the express purpose of carrying on the war with increased vigor.

There were loud nationalist cheers (Continued on page four, column five)

PREPAREDNESS  
WORK IS PUSHED  
IN NEW ENGLANDSix New Patrol Boats Ordered,  
Plans Made to Move Big  
Guns and Recruiting Activities  
Increase at Many PointsPreparedness activities in New England  
doubled over night following news of a \$1,000,000 preparedness appropriation passed by the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday afternoon.

After a special message from Governor McCall urging such emergency action. Today a rush contract for six new 200-horsepower patrol boats was in the hands of a New England yacht building company. Announcement was also made that contractors have completed mobilization plans so that big defense guns at the Watertown arsenal, too heavy for railroad bridges, can be moved to any point in Boston Harbor within 24 hours.

Navy and naval reserve recruiting parties were today in Greater Boston, Scituate, Salem, and other towns and cities holding special rallies. Meanwhile a special call for amateur aviators was issued by the Navy League of the United States. The recently organized Lawyers Preparedness Committee announced three courses of military training, including one in military law, for members of their profession. And in addition to this, the Salem Light Infantry, 300 strong, tendered its services for home defense. At the same time women and children who are organized into special aid societies and auxiliaries were holding an increased number of meetings and reporting more work done than ever before.

Members of the Eastern Yacht Club ordered the six new coast patrol cruisers. These, with two already ordered, make a total of eight which will be ready for delivery at an early date. Together with several other fast boats of the patrol type, these insure a squadron of a dozen boats, all (Continued on page five, column four)

GERMANS SINK A  
BRITISH DESTROYERSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Admiralty issued the following statement yesterday:

"Enemy destroyers shelled the undefended watering place of Ramsgate on Saturday night. They retired hurriedly before our local forces and escaped in the darkness. It was not possible to ascertain the damage inflicted on them.

"At almost the same time enemy destroyers engaged one of our destroyers on patrol to the eastward of the Straits of Dover, sinking her with a torpedo. She returned the fire, using torpedoes and guns. The result is not known. There were eight survivors from the crew. All the officers were drowned.

"A second British destroyer was torpedoed, but not seriously damaged, whilst picking up the survivors from the first. A British merchant vessel in the northern part of the Downs was sunk by a torpedo during Saturday night."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A German official statement says: "One of our naval airplanes on the afternoon of March 17 dropped bombs on the gas works at Dover.

"On the night of the 18th a portion of our naval forces again penetrated the Straits of Dover and the mouth of the Thames. The southern attacking group sank a hostile destroyer of the channel guard in a fight at close quarters. A second destroyer was seriously damaged. The northern attacking group, near North Foreland, torpedoed a merchant vessel of about 1500 tons and sank two outposts vessels by artillery fire. Subsequently this group effectively shelled at short range the fortified port of Margate. The hostile land batteries replied unsuccessfully. Our naval forces returned without damage or casualties."

SOUTH AMERICA  
TO SUPPORT THE  
UNITED STATESGeneral Approval by Her Republics  
of the Course Followed  
by President Wilson in Breaking  
With GermanySpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Definite moral support for the United States from the South American republics is believed in diplomatic circles to be assured if war with Germany comes. Bolivia, Brazil or Uruguay or all of them, may follow such a step by the United States, with positive assurances of actual as well as moral support, and even declaration of war against Germany is considered not impossible on the part of Bolivia, at least. Further than this it is intimated that the next meeting of the Board of Pan-American Union, where diplomatic representatives of the 21 American republics gather each month, may consider the advisability of some such step as a resolution recommending that each of the American nations officially endorse the action of the United States.

Pro-Ally sentiment is found throughout South America, according to the best opinion available in Washington. This judgment is based upon the expressions of the press, personal opinions expressed by individual citizens of various South American republics and by the notes which the several governments issued in protest after the German declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare. In considering the importance of this attitude throughout South America it is pointed out to be important to recall that the war presents no great live issues to South American countries. No possibilities exist of any one of them being forced into the war, none of them operates a transoceanic merchant marine, and their military equipment is not such that active participation in the war would be feasible.

In general The Christian Science Monitor is informed there is approval of the course followed by President Wilson except that it is considered that a wiser way would have been for him to test out neutral opinion in South America before he sent out what amounted to a call to them to support the action of the United States in breaking with Germany. The result was that they did not follow—did not break with Germany—whereas a more gradual process might have lined up a larger number of them as definitely supporting the position of the United States.

Bolivia took the most decided stand in favor of the United States. It is considered here. Her reply to Germany's announcement of ruthless submarine warfare was that "We place ourselves solidly in the present emergency with that (position) of the United States." On high authority it may be said that this phrase, and other similar phrases in the Bolivian note, are considered as warranting the inference that Bolivia stands ready to support the United States even to the extent of following this country in declaring war on Germany.

Brazil's note is only slightly less positive in approval of the course of the United States, and Uruguay also protested in strong terms and came out with clearness in favor of the position assumed by the United States. Ecuador called for a conference of South American republics, but this was not held. Bolivia declined to be a party to any such conference in which the United States was not represented.

Argentina's protest simply took a stand for international law without (Continued on page six, column six)

DESTRUCTION  
MARKS GERMAN  
RETREAT IN WESTRoads Blown Up, Trees and  
Fences Cut Down, Houses and  
Other Buildings Razed

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, advancing from Roye (Tuesday)—One hundred and sixteen square miles of territory burned and rent with explosions has been the prize wrested from the Germans by the French in the one little district from around Chaulnes to the Oise. It is merely a part of a vast territory repatriated by the French troops after pursuit of a German retreat that for precipitate haste resembled the retreat from the Marne. This 116 miles, however, is typical of German ruthlessness in retreat. It has been a retirement by the Germans marked by wanton destruction and devastation exceeding even that of the original invasion.

Traveling over the roads in every direction on the 13-mile front around Roye, Chaulnes and the Oise today, one finds roads everywhere blown up, trees and fences cut down, houses and all other buildings razed and the very land itself damaged to as great an extent as possible.

Roye, the largest city yet retaken from the Germans in the French advance, was not burned, as was Bapaume, prize of the British forces, but it was thoroughly mined and blown up.

The Germans, before they left (Continued on page four, column five)

ADAMSON LAW  
RULING DEFINES  
STRIKE CONTROLRailway Managers Hold That  
Country Has Gained Establishment  
of Right to Settle  
Railroad Disputes

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The decision on the Adamson Law case clearly defines the rights of the United States Government to prevent railroad strikes, according to a statement issued by the railway managers today. The managers committee authorized the following statement in regard to the strike issue:

"The chief thing that the country has gained out of this decision is that it establishes beyond doubt that the Government, through Congress, has full power to prevent railroad strikes. The opinion as read by Chief Justice White makes it plain that employees of interstate carriers, because of the public character of the railroads, are affected with a public interest, that they have no more right to strike and tie up the commerce of the country than have sailors or soldiers.

"This same opinion was recently expressed by Judge Clements, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, when he said that railroad employees are affected with a public interest that they can no more ignore than can the carriers.

"The same idea was expressed by President Wilson in a speech made at Shadow Lawn during the campaign, in which he said:

"America is never going to say to its individuals, you must work whether you want to or not, but it is privileged to say to an organization of persons, you must not interrupt the national life without consulting us."

Brotherhood chiefs and a subcommittee of the managers today drew up contract forms which will be followed by local unions and railroads in all parts of the country in putting into effect the new scale of wages. Back pay from Jan. 1 will be figured by the railroads, it was announced, and no demand will be made by the men for interest on the sums due them.

Railroad heads today estimated 250,000 freight trainmen and yard men will get an average wage increase of \$240 a year, while only 10,000 of the \$0,000 passenger train men will be affected. The remainder work under a mileage pay basis, which will not be changed, railroad men said.

PARTY NOMINATION  
PLAN IN MINNESOTASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A partial return to the old convention system of party nominations in Minnesota is proposed by a bill introduced in the House of the Minnesota Legislature by Representative J. M. Harrison of Minneapolis. Though it probably will be opposed by some of the friends of the direct primary, it does not go so far in attacking that law as had been promised in some pronouncements made before the convening of the Legislature.

## POLITICAL SITUATION DISCUSSED

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Vienna telegram says the German Chancellor's two days' stay in Vienna afforded opportunity for detailed discussion of the present political and military situation, and a complete agreement was reached on all points.

NO DECLARATION  
OF WAR DEEMED  
NOW PROBABLEPresident's Policy Thought to  
Be to Hasten Defensive Measures  
for Protection of Commerce—Plans DiscussedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Decision by President Wilson on the next move to be made by the United States in the controversy with Germany is expected to be announced soon.

Neither the White House nor the State Department officials gave any indication this morning as to what action if any will be taken in the submarine situation.

A Cabinet meeting was to be held at 2:30 this afternoon when it is expected the entire question will be considered by the President and his advisers.

Among officials there is much speculation on two steps that the President possibly may take. One is the advancement of the date for the assembling of Congress, and the other is the possibility that he may issue a proclamation declaring that a state of war exists. Among international lawyers and other observers familiar with the Constitution, the opinion was pronounced that any statement the President might make declaring a state of war would be tantamount to a declaration of war, and such a step by the Executive would be unconstitutional, because the only war-declaring power is Congress.

The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the President does not intend to bring about a declaration of war by this country, but he does intend to take all possible measures to secure safety for United States ships, even if such procedure shall result in a declaration of war by Germany. The events of the day, especially the authorization of the use of the emergency appropriation, would support this view.

The Nation is therefore, at the present moment, in the following anomalous position: The Government is proceeding in its policy of armed neutrality, not for the purpose of war, but for the purpose of enforcing its right to the peaceful traffic of the seas. Foreseeing the probability, as instanced by recent events, that hostilities may result from the policy of enforcing its right to have peace, the Nation is being placed on a war footing.

This statement of the situation epitomizes the case as it stands. The Government will go to the utmost limit to secure its right to sail the seas in safety. It will go to the utmost limit in placing the Nation in a position for war if its struggle for the privilege and blessing of peace fails. The friends of the President believe he is so sincere in his purpose and desire to maintain peace for his country that every sniew and every resource of that country will be drawn upon to crush the force that would throttle this Government in its peaceful intent and adherence to international law.

It is obvious to observers that the piracy of Germany is daily becoming more intolerable to the Administration. In view of the president's action in hastening defensive measures, it is felt that he feels nothing more could be done by Congress in the way of defensive measures if the lawmakers were now in session. For that reason it is not considered that the date for the special session will be advanced.

The facts covering the first official day in the national capital following the receipt of the news of the sinking of three United States ships, are recorded as follows:

Secretary Lansing had an hour's conference with President Wilson, during which the Secretary laid before the President the official dispatches received from Consul Frost and Consul-General Skinner, containing the details of the sinking of the City of Memphis, the Illinois and the Vigilance. The President decided that defensive measures in the Navy Department must be hastened to meet the exigencies of the situation.

At 3 o'clock the President entered the conference with Secretary Daniels at the Navy Department, and gave the Secretary formal authority to avail himself of the appropriation of \$115,000,000 voted in the closing days of the Sixty-fourth Congress for emergencies. A bond issue to create this fund will be arranged by the Treasury Department, and the Navy Department will immediately proceed to carry out the constructive plans that have been completed.

Secretary Lansing closed himself in his private office during the afternoon and refused himself to all callers, being engaged in some work arranged during his conference with the President.

The foregoing summarizes the developments of the day, so far as they were observed. Anything beyond what has been related is purely speculative. No announcement was made, either at the White House or the State Department, of any decision or of any change in policy in the international situation.

## Americans Leave Germany

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The arrival of three United States citizens from Germany at Copenhagen was reported by Minister Egan. They were Consul-General Harris, Helen C. Crane and Harry E. Carlson.

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## UNIVERSAL TRAINING IS MORE POPULAR

Senator Chamberlain Plans to Introduce Bill at New Congress Session—Says People Now Realize Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—During the brief period in which the subject of universal military training has been actively under discussion in official circles, there has been a wonderful change of sentiment throughout the United States in favor of the proposition, says Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, author of the universal training bill reported favorably at the recent session of Congress by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Senator Chamberlain is chairman of the Military Committee, and as such has received a vast number of letters and telegrams relating to the subject. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the Senator stated today that these communications in themselves are, in his estimation, fully sufficient to indicate the trend of thought in the country.

"When the question was first broached," he said, "I received nothing but criticism of the plan, but now the mails bring chiefly letters of commendation.

"The people of the country are not awake to the need of such a universal military training system as proposed in the bill on the Senate calendar last session. The people are not fully alive to the necessity for such measures of preparedness. Not until they come face to face with a national crisis do they rally. Then, of course, they give their solid support.

"I am going to introduce in the Congress which meets next month the universal military training bill in the identical form that it was reported by the committee. I will make strong efforts to put it through the committee and to obtain its passage in the Senate. It would be useless for me to predict whether the measure will be enacted during the next session or not.

"If the universal system of military training were in operation for two years the people of the United States would never want to recede from it. It would be of inestimable value to the young men. It would aid them in the matter of discipline, and its effects would be seen in the physical makeup of the Nation."

Asked for his views regarding the universal military training system proposed recently by the general staff of the Army, Senator Chamberlain said he thought it reflected too much of the military spirit to be favored in Congress for six months training during the calendar year in which a male citizen reaches his nineteenth year would be as radical a measure as could be put through Congress at this time.

The general staff plan, designed to effect universal liability to training in peace and service in war, proposes that all able male citizens be called out in their nineteenth year for 11 months of continuous training, followed by two repetition courses of two weeks each, one in their twentieth year and one in their twenty-first year.

Although the Senate Military Affairs Committee of the new Congress has six members, Senator Chamberlain thinks this fact will not change the prospects of securing a favorable committee report on his bill. The new committee members are Senators Reed of Missouri, Wadsworth of New York, McKellar of Tennessee, Sutherland of West Virginia, New of Indiana, and Frelinghuysen of New Jersey. The latter four are new members of the Senate.

## OPERATORS NOW ADMIT SPRING COAL REDUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Philadelphia, Pa.—Two phases of the coal situation that have just developed will work to the advantage of the consumer. The first is the ratification of the new freight rates by the Public Service Commission. This new schedule provides for a reduction of 25 cents a ton on egg, nut and stove coal, and 15 cents on pea and smaller sizes. This reduction will be passed on to the consumer and will mean a saving of at least \$2,000,000 a year and probably much more.

The other factor is the virtual back-down of the operators in regard to the April reduction of 50 cents a ton on all sizes. It was intimated some time ago that this reduction would not be made this year. The announcement caused such a storm of public disapproval that the operators, who really made the proposal tentatively to sense opinion, have now practically agreed to give the reduction this year as usual.

## EIGHT MILLION MORE BOY SCOUTS WANTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Inauguration of a movement through which the Boy Scouts of America hope to place the benefits of the organization before 8,000,000 boys of scout age in the United States is announced here. Field secretaries are to visit cities and towns throughout the country to carry on organization work.

Only 91 of the 700 American cities with a population of more than 10,000 have scout councils of the first class, with men employed to handle executive work. It was pointed out, so that the organization considers the field work has only begun.

## BRITISH WOMEN FAVOR SUFFRAGE ON LIMITED SCALE

Gathering at Queen's Hall Approves Recommendations of Speaker's Conference

LONDON, England.—The meeting held recently at the Queen's Hall by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies was regarded by all supporters of the movement for women's enfranchisement as of particular importance as giving public intimation of the attitude which suffragists intend adopting toward the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference. This attitude is to be one of support, for though no advocates of women's franchise can proclaim themselves satisfied with the limitations imposed in the recommendation of the Speaker's report, yet they feel that the bestowal of the vote on 6,000,000 women is much too important an advance toward total enfranchisement to be in any way discouraged. This is why all the speakers at the Queen's Hall, and they included Mr. Runciman, Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. Thomas, secretary of the Railway Men's Union, Mrs. Ray Strachey, and Mrs. Creighton, spoke in favor of unanimous support of any suffrage bill embodying franchise for women on a limited scale.

Reference to the speeches at the Queen's Hall meeting has already been made in the cabled dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor. They were of a particularly interesting character and Mr. Thomas, M. P., received a very cordial welcome on his first appearance on a woman's suffrage platform. Mrs. Fawcett was in the chair. Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade in Mr. Asquith's Government, moved a resolution to the effect that "no measure of electoral reform which omits the enfranchisement of women is now possible." Not only was it now possible, he said, but in his opinion during the last few years no measure could have been passed that did not include women. The change in the attitude of the House of Commons had been remarkable. It was now difficult to find opponents to the enfranchisement of women, not that they are absent, added Mr. Runciman humorously, but they are not so proud of their attitude as they used to be. Nearly every sex barrier to the industrial employment of women had, he continued, been broken down since the beginning of the war. Women now took their place not only as manual workers but as organizers, and not only in factories but in shipbuilding yards as well. Lord Kitchener once said to me, continued Mr. Runciman, "England will not put forth her full strength until women are doing nearly everything now done by men." Kitchener was the first of the prominent men to realize that fact. No less than 1,000,000 women have passed through the employment exchanges since the beginning of the war and they are now still going through these exchanges at the rate of 3000 per day and mostly into establishments engaged in war work. A nation in arms now means women as well as men. The munitions woman has indeed well earned her right to a vote and may I point out in passing that she is mostly under 35 years of age?

But though ironical in touching on the age limit recommended by the Speaker's report, Mr. Runciman impressed on the meeting the necessity for concentrated support of any bill introduced into the House which provided even a limited woman franchise. The early introduction of a suffrage bill is what we want now, he said, but we do not ask for it because of what women have done during the war—this would be to base our claim on false grounds. As a democrat I believe in a democracy of men and women, not based so much on rights as on service. It is not gratitude that women want, it is justice. By all means let us have a bill and break down the sex barrier. Let us concentrate on the ground which women and the friends of the women's movement have won for womanhood.

Mr. Thomas, M. P., secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, said that though he did not consider that it required a world war to prove that women were entitled to citizenship he agreed that this war had conclusively proved that once women were given a bare opportunity they were prepared to prove the value of their work. The position which had been created by the recommendation of the Speaker's Conference must be viewed from the standpoint of practical politics. Because I know the struggle of sweated women and housewives, Mr. Thomas continued, I know the value of political influence and power. The Labor Party as a whole will seize the opportunity of getting 6,000,000 of women enfranchised, because the Nation must have the help of women in the reconstruction work which will follow on this war. Some people think that when it is over difficulties will end. They talk about the lamb lying down with the lion, but I think it is more likely that the lamb will be inside the lion. But if the war has done nothing else than break down the barriers between rich and poor by showing both rich and poor equally ready to share a common danger and make a common sacrifice, then the common suffering will indeed be to the good of all. Mr. Thomas concluded by declaring that the idea of women as comrades and friends, and not as bad competitors, which the war had given men would be encouraged and increased by the bestowal on the women of the full rights of citizenship.

## HOUSE OF LORDS HAS DEBATE ON FOOD PROBLEMS

Viscount Chaplin Seeks Suspension of Army Recruiting From Farm Labor Ranks—Minimum Prices Question

WESTMINSTER, England.—The agricultural situation in Great Britain was dealt with in an interesting debate recently in the House of Lords. The debate arose on a motion by Viscount Chaplin, urging the suspension of recruiting for the Army from the ranks of skilled agricultural labor, and proposing, among other war measures, a minimum force for cereals and other arable produce required for food. Viscount Chaplin, perhaps more famous as plain Mr. Chaplin of the House of Commons, has a style, the rounded periods and former day rhetoric of which find, perhaps, their most suitable setting in the House of Peers. On this occasion he used his full oratorical skill in stating a case of which he is admittedly a master and which has a most vital importance at the present time. He was followed by the Marquess of Lansdowne and the Duke of Marlborough, and the debate was then adjourned.

Touching on the submarine menace Viscount Chaplin argued soundly that no security could be considered absolute unless it were the security brought about by an immense increase in home-grown food. Unfortunately, the agricultural industry had had to face recently two of the greatest calamities with which it could be confronted—first, a succession of exceptionally bad seasons; and, second, a labor famine unprecedented in its extent. Owing to the lack of labor the land had not been cleaned for two years, and it would be a miracle if it were cleaned this season. Three-quarters of the agricultural land would be foul and incapable of producing more than one-half of a good crop. In the circumstances it was useless to ask farmers to increase their present rate of production largely; one might as well call upon the moon. The blame must rest upon those who had deprived the land of the labor which was essential. The farmer was at present in absolute uncertainty as to what was going to be his position as regarded labor.

The first remedy was to rid themselves of all old prejudices on the subject of food production in this country. The second was to retrace their steps, as far as possible, and instead of relying on distant countries, to grow as much as possible of what they wanted within the borders of the Kingdom. The British Nation could never be conquered by any number of external foes—the only thing it had to fear was starvation. For a new and better policy the requisite labor was essential, and no more labor, skilled or otherwise, must be taken from the land, until substitutes of undoubted efficiency had been provided. After a tribute to the patriotism of the farmers, Viscount Chaplin said the best thing to do now was to grow potatoes and to breed pigs on the largest possible scale. The potato crop desired might be secured if the Government fixed a price high enough. It was a grievous mistake to place in the hands of the Food Controller the charge of production. The confusion which seemed to prevail, he attributed to the War Office pulling one way, the Food Controller another, and the Board of Agriculture a third, and warned the House that it might result in a large diminution in the production of food. All the powers over food production should be transferred immediately from the Food Controller to the Minister for Agriculture.

The Marquess of Lansdowne remarked that, as far as the general purport of the noble viscount's speech was concerned, he was able to give him whole-hearted support. He characterized as reasonable the proposal that the dependence of this country upon imported food supplies should be diminished; that at this critical period in the history of agriculture it should be encouraged as far as possible, and not discouraged by indiscriminate demands upon the labor supply.

Lord Lansdowne went on to say that, even if they could, by a stroke of the pen, double the production of wheat in this country and produce two-fifths of the consumption instead of one-fifth, they would still be in a position of dependence upon the food supply from overseas. Nevertheless, he believed it to be of immense importance to add as largely as possible to the amount of the food supply produced, and to arrest the retrograde movement which had been going on during the last half-century.

Touching on the bearing of the submarine menace on agriculture, Lord Lansdowne said what were most important for the moment were such measures as would certainly have an early effect on the situation. A number of large problems still needed examination, problems calculated, perhaps, to have a permanent effect upon their system of agriculture. The question of the reconsideration of their fiscal system in the interests both of the Nation and the British Empire had been brought into striking prominence by the report of the committee presided over by Lord Balfour of Burleigh. But these large schemes could not be carried out meantime. They should concentrate upon the endeavor to induce the present rate of farmers, who were a very loyal and patriotic people, to improve their methods. The noble viscount rightly placed in the front rank the farmers' difficulties on account of the labor trouble.

Touching in this connection on the demands of the Army, Lord Lans-

downe said they had embarked on this colossal military enterprise and there was no turning back. He pointed out how completely in the first week of the war the old military policy of the country had been discarded, a policy based upon an invincible fleet, an inexhaustible exchequer, and prosperous industries, and coupled with these an expeditionary force of very modest dimensions which they looked forward to throwing into the scale at a decisive moment with the prospect of producing not unimportant results. All that had been thrown on one side. They had now entered the lists with the great military powers of Europe.

Lord Lansdowne added: We are committed to maintain in the field, on the western front particularly, a certain number of divisions, and those divisions must be maintained at a certain strength. From these obligations incurred to our allies it is impossible for us to recede, and that is why I venture to say if there is a doubt we must resolve that doubt in favor of the claims of the military forces. Although the farmer can perhaps rub along on his farm with a much attenuated staff, Sir Douglas Haig cannot rub along in France if he has not got the proper number of divisions and if they are not properly filled. Nevertheless, we should leave no effort unmade to relieve the situation, as far as possible, for the agricultural community. I agree with my noble friend as to the need of doing something, if possible, to make good the recent disappearance of potatoes. It is a tragic thing in many parts of England to see cottages after cottages fully equipped with pig-sties, but without potatoes. One step the Government could and, I think, ought to take in order to bring about that increase in the production of wheat and oats, that is, to guarantee to the farmer for a time a minimum price. I do not think any guarantee limited to the duration of the war would suffice for the purpose. I am deeply convinced that this and nothing else will induce the farmers to put more land under the plow. The one thing which deters him is the prospect of a slump in agricultural prices. No security of tenure which you can give him, no resort to intensive cultivation, will make him risk his capital and labor if he knows he is liable at any moment to such a lapse as overtook the agricultural community in the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century.

Admitting that by implication this meant government intervention to prevent increased rents and to improve the position of labor, Lord Lansdowne maintained that if the proposals of the Government were put forward in a way which convinced them that they were in the interests not of a class, but of the whole Nation, the House would be found ready to cooperate with the Government in whatever measures might be necessary to tide over the next few months, and after the war in the reconstruction of the country's agricultural system.

The Duke of Marlborough spoke of the delimitation of duties between the Food Controller and the president of the Board of Agriculture, and stated that the respective spheres of their activities had been settled by arrangement and that both were satisfied. He pointed out that Sir A. Lee had been appointed Director of Food Production, and was concerned with the distribution of seeds, fertilizers, feeding-stuffs, and labor. The agricultural machinery which had been set up would be, he hoped, most effective in developing supplies. The labor difficulties must be viewed as arising out of the competing claims of the land and the claims of the one could deplore the loss of agricultural labor more than he did, but the members of the War Cabinet were alone qualified to make the necessary nice adjustment between the claims of the land and the claims of the Army.

Eventually on the motion of the Marquess of Crewe the debate was adjourned until after the Prime Minister's speech.

## BILL PROVIDES FOR BUILDING OF SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Cologne, Germany.—According to the Kölnische Zeitung, the Shipping Subsidies Bill to be submitted to the Reichstag will, if adopted, authorize the Government to advance two-thirds of the sum required for the building of the new tonnage that is considered necessary. This, it is estimated, should be some 1,500,000 tons, and taking the cost of building at 300 marks a ton, a total sum of 450,000,000 marks will be required, so that the State loan will amount to 150,000,000 marks.

The bill provides, the Cologne paper is informed, that the State loan on one vessel must not exceed two-thirds of the cost of construction, or of the purchase price. Also that one-half of each loan is to be free of interest, while that charged on the other half is to be 6 per cent; the loans free of interest being due to be paid off in 20 years, and those bearing interest in 10 years, from the date on which the ship is commissioned. Vessels on which such loans are advanced must be completed within five years after the conclusion of peace, and except in special cases they must be chiefly employed in carrying goods, the Government taking the view that replacing of passenger steamers lost is not urgent. In the event of the loss of a subsidized vessel the owners will not be liable to pay back any outstanding instalments of that part of the loan which is free of interest, as it is held that they cannot be compelled to insure against risks such as floating mines which may be encountered after the conclusion of peace.

## MINNESOTA DRY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The bill proposed by Prohibition Party leaders in the Minnesota House, making the State dry by statute on Jan. 1, 1918, was defeated by a vote of 81 to 47. The bill providing for a constitutional amendment for prohibition had already been passed by both houses, the amendment will be submitted in the fall of 1918, and on this account many of the avowed drys in the House voted against the statutory bill.

## YALE MEMORIAL DORMITORY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale Corporation has accepted the offer of Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness to erect, in the square bounded by High, Library, York and Elm streets, dormitories for the use of students of the college in the form of one or more quadrangles to be a memorial for her son, Charles W. Harkness, of the class of 1883.

## LINOTYPE DECISION UPHOLD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dismissal by New York Federal courts of linotype patent infringement suits brought by the Mergenthaler Company against the Intertype Corporation and International Typetting Machine Company of New York was in effect upheld by the Supreme Court.

## MANY WISCONSIN CITIES IN WAR UPON SALOONS

Voters in 300 Municipal Divisions to Record Verdict at April Elections—State Capital in the Lists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Approximately 300 places, varying in size from villages of a few hundred persons, to the city of Superior with about 50,000 population, will vote on the liquor license question at the spring elections in Wisconsin. About 30 per cent of the State's population now lives in dry territory, and indications are that this proportion will be increased through the coming contests.

The prohibition forces in Superior, the largest city to vote on the license question this year, are on the defensive. The city went "dry" by a narrow margin a year ago, and the 167 saloonkeepers and other interested parties are trying hard to return it to the "wet" column. The dry forces, however, are confident of holding their own.

Other places where the "dry" are on the defensive are Sparta, Menominee, Black River Falls, Hudson, New Richmond, Rice Lake, Hayward and Platteville. Among cities now having license rule and voting on the prohibition question are Madison, Janesville, Beloit, Eau Claire, Kenosha, Waukesha, Whitewater, Waupun, Ripon, Ashland, Delavan, Elkhorn, Neenah, Menasha and Ft. Atkinson.

Of the latter class, Madison, the State capital and seat of the University of Wisconsin, is considered as having the best chance of going "dry." Madison remained wet by a majority of 67 in 1913, and 241 in 1915. This year, however, the prohibition forces feel justified in predicting a victory.

Under the guidance of A. Ivan Pelter, who has been engaged as campaign manager, the Madison Dry League is waging one of the most thorough campaigns in the city's history. Noonday meetings at various industrial plants, street meetings and open mass meetings, addressed by men of both local and national renown, are an important part of the work. A canvass of voters, just completed, proved highly satisfactory, and seemed to indicate that prohibition sentiment is growing rapidly.

What effect the student vote, always important in a question of this nature, will have, is this year doubtful. By a recent decision of the State Supreme Court, only students who are self-supporting, or who borrow the means to go to the university, or who intend to make Madison their permanent residence, are entitled to the franchise here. This eliminates a considerable number. The recent canvass, which included students entitled to vote, showed 95 per cent of them in favor of closing the saloons.

At the last election it was charged that a considerable number of "floaters" had been brought into the city by the liquor interests, to influence the result of the vote. The Madison Dry League is determined to prevent this sort of thing this year. By vigilance at the polls, by a more perfect organization, and because of the prohibitory wave now sweeping through the country, the dry forces hope to bring Madison into the no-license column.

The campaign, which was opened a number of weeks ago by William Jennings Bryan, will be closed by a final great mass meeting in the University Stock Pavilion, March 28, when Richmond P. Hobson will speak. The election takes place April 3.

## Tennessee Bone Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Tennessee's bone dry law went into effect on March 1. Arrests for drunkenness fell off to an almost negligible number, "bootleggers" ostensibly ceased operations and small supplies of liquor were put out of sight. No further shipments of liquor were in transit with the express companies, as all companies had declared embargoes on liquor shipments several days in advance in order not to have any liquor on their hands when the law went into effect.

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## SIGNOR BISSOLATI AND THE FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Paris, France

PARIS, France.—Before leaving Paris on his visit to the front, Signor Bissolati, the Italian Socialist minister, gave an interview to a representative of the Agence Economique et Financiere which has called forth much comment in the French press. He recalled how from the very beginning of the war he had been an ardent interventionist, and an advocate of a fight to the finish, and how, on the other hand, that section of his party which now called themselves Official Socialists had remained faithful throughout to the old program of neutrality and pacifism. In view of these things he declared himself at a loss to understand how the French Socialist Party, despite the proofs of patriotism it had given, had invited only the Official Socialists of Italy, and not the Reformist section, to the conference between the Socialists of the Entente countries shortly to be held in Paris.

The non-Socialist press in France has hastened to support the Italian Minister's protest, and to explain the position of the Official Socialists to the public at large. Many of these latter, wrote the Journal des Debats, for instance, are, in fact, suspect, although Signor Bissolati was discreet enough to keep silence on that point. Many are suspected of Germanophile tendencies, and are coming to the conference, as the Avanti reveals, with the object and in the hope of effecting a rapprochement between all the sections of the Internationale, with a view to initiating an intense propaganda in favor of a premature peace, the peace desired by the Central Empires. From this conference of allies, at which the Italian neutralists hope to triumph, the only real allies, the Italian interventionists, are provisionally excluded. Is it possible to imagine a worse piece of inconsequence, a worse aberration? This mistake, as Signor Bissolati said in conclusion, must be repaired. The Italian artisan who has not hesitated to sacrifice himself must know that his voice will be heard at this congress above that of comrades who have obeyed the order of non-intervention. The impending presence in Paris among our allies of the pro-German Official Socialists already touches on the scandalous; the absence of our faithful friends, the Reformist Socialists, will give the gathering an equivocal character, and will rouse public opinion against it.

Official Italian Socialism, of which Signor Claudio Treves is the leader, wrote the Temps, has for the past 2½ years manifested nothing but hostility toward our country and our cause. While the interventionists around Signor Bissolati proclaimed their sympathy for the defenders of the right, and others around Signor Mussolini, although members of the official party, ranged themselves on their side, while at the congress of Parma the Syndicalists pronounced in favor of intervention by 10,000 votes out of 13,000, Signor Treves and his friends have not ceased to support German policy, its object and its methods. Active collaborators of Prince Bulow, they de-

plored his failure, and have not given up trying to repair it. . . . This negative activity, added the Temps, after reviewing the opposition to the war developed by the Official Socialists in their own country, has been supplemented by one of a more positive character, namely by attempts to draw French Socialism back into the net of German Socialism. The first of these attempts dates from November, 1914, and it has been frequently repeated. If "international relations" come to be renewed, Official Italian Socialism will be at work in the service of German Socialism. The Socialists of the Entente can see in it nothing but an adversary.

## PASSPORTS TO HINDUS ARE NOW REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—By direction of the British Government the British Consul General here now refuses passports to all Hindus. This step follows allegations of conspiracy by Hindus on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere against the British Government.

Hindus from all parts of the State in convention at Sacramento yesterday declared their loyalty to the United States and strongly disavowed and condemned any alleged plots or unneutral acts.

The so-called British antineutrality cases in which Ralph K. Blair and Dr. Thomas C. Addis were convicted on an instructed verdict of violating neutrality by recruiting, have been remanded by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for a new trial.

## DEMANDS OF FRENCH LANDLORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Paris, France

PARIS, France.—The present demands of French landlords were formulated recently at a meeting of the union of the owners of French house property held in Bordeaux, and attended by 150 delegates from the various provincial sections. Dealing first with the question of the indemnity to be accorded landlords—the delegates demanded that the scheme approved by the Senate should be upheld, and that the owners of small house property, the tenants of which had been excused altogether the payment of rent, should receive an indemnity of 50 per cent. Further, they insisted that those landlords not affected by this scheme, should be permitted to obtain loans from the Credit Foncier de France under the control of the State, in conformity with the proposal made by the Civil Legislation Committee of the Chamber. In any case, they added, 50 per cent of the losses accruing to any landlord should be made good, whatever might be the extent of such losses. Finally the delegates protested against the proposed prorogation, without distinction, of all leases, and called upon Parliament to solve the rent problem as soon as possible in such a way as to remove the abuses of which landlords had been the victims for the past two and a half years.

## That Away-from-Home Feeling

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## HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO CLEVELAND DETROIT  
450 Rooms 1000 Baths 1000 Rooms  
Now building in St. Louis and New York.

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## REAL RUSSIA EMERGES IN THE REVOLUTION

Professor Harper Sees Coming of Justice to All—New Cabinet Have Been Working Together in Progressive Bloc for Year

BY SAMUEL J. HARPER  
Professor of the Russian language in the University of Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—The political revolution in Russia was the logical and inevitable culmination of forces at work in the country for more than a generation. The immediate cause was a food crisis. The food crisis was of a peculiar character, however. There was no need for the shortage of supplies in the large urban centers. Russia has adequate grain and other supplies. The Government simply neglected properly to distribute. It was more than negligence. Last summer all knew and publicly talked and wrote of the impending shortage. All saw that the Government was taking no steps to meet the problem. Social and other organizations tried to take the initiative, but they were told categorically not to "meddle in matters that concerned the Government."

It was a widespread belief that the Government was deliberately attempting to weaken Russia, to provoke trouble in order to be able to bring about, if not a separate peace, then at least an early conference with the enemy. For the Government was in the hands of a small group of reactionaries, who seemed to be clearly pro-German. In any case their blindness or stupidity at such a moment was working to the interests of the enemy. The present writer has written quite at length in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor on the apparent pro-Germanism of the reactionary group, powerful in the Russian Government these last two years. Recent revelations established more definitely that lines of communication had been opened between Germany and governmental or influential extra-governmental groups in Russia. The word "intrigue" will characterize some of the manifestations of this pro-German tendency. But with men like Stürmer and Protopopov in office it assumed a character that threatened actual disaster. Rasputin was removed because he was thought to be one of the main promoters of the treasonable movement. But his removal did not bring the elimination of other "dark forces," working behind the established governmental authorities, or of such men inside the Government as Protopopov. Protopopov had been publicly charged with working against the interests of the country.

The food crisis, and the alleged discovery of treason in governmental circles—the trials of these men will show the parts in all detail—were only the immediate cause of the revolution. Its roots lie much deeper. In the recent dispatches the Emperor is quoted as explaining recently to Lord Milner, who was urging him to introduce responsible, constitutional Government, that such a form of Government was contrary to the political traditions of the country. Now for two generations the representatives and supporters of the autocratic form of government have been making the same statement. Nicholas opened his reign with a manifesto emphasizing that he would maintain unimpaired the autocratic authority.

But with an empire of the size of Russia autocratic rule had come to mean irresponsible bureaucratic rule, and irresponsible government was bringing Russia to internal disaster, and to a betrayal of her pledges to her Allies.

In the same conversation with Lord Milner, the Emperor is reported to have said that the people were not politically prepared for constitutional government. This phrase also has been one of the stock phrases in the vocabulary of the ruling bureaucratic group. Perhaps it contained an element of truth in earlier periods of modern Russian history. For the political development of the country was retarded by such institutions as serfdom, abolished only in 1861. The long struggle to establish the Empire territorially had made necessary the concentration of political power in the hands of a governing group. But since 1864 Russian society had been training itself—and in an excellent school, local government bodies. The Zemstvos—local provincial councils—the municipal councils, and the Imperial Duma, established in 1906, were not only an apprenticeship. In these institutions Russians had shown that they could handle public affairs. On the other hand, bureaucracy had shown that it could not cope with all the problems raised by the war.

The promise of success of the political coup d'état in Russia is to be found in the work which Russian society has done in the last generation through local government bodies and through the Duma. The war has developed this activity of society in all fields of life. I have emphasized frequently the picture of "Russia organized for the successful prosecution of the war." Analyze the picture, and you find:

(1) The All-Russian Union of Provincial Councils, coordinating the 400 local provincial councils of the country. This union has equipped more than 60 per cent of the hospital corps for wounded soldiers. It has supplied the army with food, clothes and ammunition to the value of over 2,000,000,000 roubles. It is conducting over 3,000 separate institutions, all working directly for the army. It has a

staff of 50,000 trained men to run these 3,000 institutions.

(2) The All-Russian Municipal Union, which is working along similar lines, and cooperating with the provincial or Zemstvo union.

(3) War industry committees. In all the industrial centers, brought together in a central committee in Petrograd, which have been mobilizing the industrial resources of the country. On all these war-industry committees the workmen have elected representatives.

(4) Cooperative societies, credit, producers and consumers, to the number of over 30,000, with a registered membership of over 13,000,000. The majority of these societies are peasant societies. They have developed within the last 10 years, when the Duma and other reforms introduced a greater measure of liberty. But the cooperative movement dates from the Nineteenth Century, and started soon after the emancipation of the serfs. The cooperative societies have been organized by the peasants themselves. Attempts to coordinate the work of these societies by a central committee were stopped by the closing down of any such committees by the government. If the Zemstvo and municipal unions and war-industry committees have been able to fill large orders, for their own work, or as intermediary for the war department, it has been because they could use the cooperative societies, especially in the peasant villages. It must be emphasized that the peasants also come directly into the Zemstvo union. The Zemstvo is an all-class institution, as the Russians say—the system of elections secures representation to landlords, peasants, and the population of the small towns of the rural province. On many Zemstvo boards one finds peasants, perhaps not as chairman except in rare instances, but as members.

These unions are called "public organizations." They represent Russian society. They have been working to support the army. Last December M. Protopopov, the Minister of Interior, sent police captains to the meetings of the executive boards of these public organizations, with instructions to close the meetings. The meetings were not public meetings, but conferences to solve problems of organization, of work for the army.

This picture of Russian society organized, shows what force there is behind the Duma. The revolution was accomplished with remarkable speed, because society was already organized. The revolution was attended by a minimum of violence, again because the whole country—every class of the population—had reached a high stage of organization.

All these public organizations have been working for the army. When a soldier pulls off his shirt, if he examines it, he will see on the border the emblem of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union. When the box of ammunition arrives, it will frequently bear the stamp of the war-industry committees.

The president of the Zemstvo Union is Prince Lvov, and the chairman of the War-Industry Central Committee is Alexander Guchkov. There are probably no two names in Russia more widely known, and particularly down at the front. Prince Lvov is at the head of the new cabinet, set up by the Duma, and Guchkov is the temporary Minister of War and Navy. And both of these men have behind them a remarkable record of achievement along practical administrative lines.

It was the workmen of Petrograd who started the food demonstrations, which were at first of a peaceful character. The acknowledged leader of the workmen of Petrograd is the Socialist member of the Duma, Kerensky. He is Minister of Justice in the new cabinet. He has taken a definite line on two most important points. "My frequent conversations with him last summer convince me that he will hold rigidly to the program he has announced. In the first place he has said that the new Government will assure to every one—and particularly the deposed ministers—a fair and public trial. His own words are characteristic of the man and his past record: "Regenerated Russia will not have recourse to the shameful methods utilized by the old regime."

Kerensky, as leader of the Labor Party of the Duma, has issued an appeal to the workmen. It repeats what I know he and the other workmen leaders have been saying to the workmen since the outbreak of the war. He says categorically that any workman movement now will be treason to the comrades fighting in the trenches. The inclusion of Kerensky in the new Cabinet will secure the support of the workmen.

The other men of the new Government are, all well-known public leaders, and also men of administrative experience. They will now have an opportunity to prove that Russians have finally attained political maturity. Their past records give every promise of success.

The new Cabinet is composed of Moderate Liberals like Lvov and Guchkov, of Democratic Liberals like Milyoukov and the very capable Shugarev, of Radicals like Kerensky. Will they be able to pull together? For over a year these men have been working together along purely political lines in a Progressive Bloc. This coalition was formed in the Duma in September of 1915, and a corresponding coalition was organized in the Upper House, such men as Ambassador Baron Rosen being active promoters. The Progressive Bloc drew up a program, which was published in full in The Christian Science Monitor in March of last year. The program of the new Government is practically the same as the Progressive Bloc's program.

Also the members of the new government have been cooperating along the line of organization in Zemstvo union, municipal union, and war industry committees, for over two years. Finally, as I have said, these organizations of society have been working for the army, and there is the closest, even personal relationship between Lvov and Guchkov, and the commanders at the front.

The political movement was not directed against the dynasty. The monarchical principle is firmly rooted in Russia, especially among the peasants. If the Emperor had accepted the situation—and it meant simply the last stage in the political development of the country—the establishment of a constitutional monarchy—one could dismiss the revolution as an accomplished fact. The abdication of the Emperor, for himself and his son, and the abdication of the next in line of succession, the Grand Duke Mikhail, creates a situation somewhat fraught with danger. However, the moderation shown by the leaders, and the support the movement has received from all classes and all political parties justifies one in anticipating a solution of this problem. The difficulty of the problem has been considerably reduced by the unanimity and orderliness of the movement. The popular figure of the Grand Duke Nicholas indicates a possible issue.

The revolution means many things. First of all it will assure a more forceful conduct of the war on the Russian side. This was the aim, the justification of the movements. Last summer I was told emphatically that there would be no revolution unless it became absolutely necessary, in order to win the war.

In the second place, the real Russia has finally emerged. Those who have watched the process, not only during the last two years, but in the earlier periods, knew that this evolution must come. The war has hastened the process. The prophecies, based on a study particularly of the organizing work in Zemstvo union and other similar movements, have been realized. Also we have known the political ideals of this Russia. These were definitely promulgated in the program of the Progressive Bloc of the Duma. The real Russia is a liberal Russia. It will mean justice to all classes and to all nationalities. If one will read the Progressive Bloc program one will find the promise of justice to Poles, Finns and Jews. These questions have attracted much attention in America. "Some have found it difficult to give any measure of her sympathy to Russia because of the treatment of her non-Russian nationalities. Also autocratic government, which had come to mean irresponsible bureaucratic and police rule, estranged us. But, as many Poles and Jews have said to me, "We have been treated only a little worse than Lvov or Milyoukov have been treated." We saw how irresponsible bureaucracy

had tried to disrupt the Zemstvo union of Prince Lvov. Poles, Finns and Jews have always declared their absolute confidence that a liberal Russia would bring justice to them. The revolution should therefore put an end to that formulation of their attitude which so many Americans have felt obliged to make: "Pro-Ally in spite of Russia." The new Russia should have the sympathy of Americans, just as the Russians who have been working for this moment, now for over a generation, have always found moral support in democratic America.

## RUSSIA KEEPS FINLAND AND POLAND IN VIEW

(Continued from page one)

this determination of the Provisional Government to establish political liberty and equality and to assure the participation of all citizens in communal elections on the basis of universal suffrage and it concludes by promising the return from exile and prison of all who have been punished for standing by political and religious ideas.

The daily papers definitely appeared on Sunday morning and showed a remarkable change in their entirely new freedom from the censorship. Each paper expressed the most intense enthusiasm in regard to the revolution, and the front pages carried joyful headlines.

The Novoe Vremya expressed gratification at the sympathy immediately expressed in the Allied press and also at the attitude of Entente representatives in Petrograd toward the new regime. All papers take a hopeful view of possibilities.

As the food question and the decision of M. Rodzianko's committee to place this matter in the hands of municipalities was one of the precipitating causes of the revolution, it is natural to find municipalities and Zemstvos hard at work on this problem. A list of maximum prices has been issued which shows a decline of something like two-thirds as compared with the previous week. Already small dealers had patriotically reduced their prices and in some cases had been compelled to do so by soldiers, who thought the method of solving the food problem was to invade shops and order grocers to sell at prices they considered reasonable.

The question of Finland and Poland has not been lost sight of. General Seyn, Governor-General of Finland, has been arrested and M. Rodzichev, member of the Duma, has temporarily succeeded him. Baron Rosen, former Russian Ambassador at Washington, may become Governor-General.

M. Suinhufo, president of the Finnish Diet from 1909-1912, has been released by order of M. Kerensky, Minister of Justice, and a manifesto as to Finnish liberties is expected shortly from the Government. In the army, meantime, discipline, which in some cases relaxed, is being quietly restored.

## Ambassador Reports

Official Dispatches From Francis Confirms Tsar's Abdication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has received a cablegram from Ambassador Francis at Petrograd stating that he is informed that the entire Russian Navy and Army will stand solidly behind the new Government.

The following paraphrases of official dispatches received from Ambassador Francis at Petrograd were given out by the State Department Monday: "Telegram dated March 17 states that the abdication of the Tsar, for himself and son, is officially announced. The abdication advocates a vigorous prosecution of the war, and says in part:

"In accordance with Duma, we have considered it well to abdicate the throne of the Russian Empire, and to renounce the supreme authority. Not wishing to pass with our beloved son, we transfer our inheritance to our brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alex-

androvitch, and bless him on mounting the throne."

Tsar's brother will accept the imperial office if Russia so desires. Workmen's committee still opposes monarchy. Quiet prevails in Petrograd, and no dissension reported throughout country. Reports from American consul at Moscow state that the revolutionary party secured complete control of that city without bloodshed.

"Telegram from Petrograd, dated March 16, reports that no Americans were reported injured at Petrograd, and that the Embassy and staff were undisturbed. Petrograd was completely quiet at that date, and revolutionists were apparently in complete control."

A second telegram, dated March 16, states that the Duma was apparently in control, and appointed a ministry, with Lvov, Minister of Interior and President of Ministers, and Miliukoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The latter has requested the staff of his office to continue. Most members of the former Ministry were arraigned before the Duma, the exceptions being Grigorchuk and Pokrovsky, the latter of whom still remains in the Foreign Affairs Office, but is exercising no functions.

## CUBA TO HOLD REELECTIONS IN ORIENTE

HAVANA, Cuba.—The Provincial Election Board of Oriente has set April 9 as the date for holding reelections in Victoria de las Tunas. The voting there will be of the utmost importance, as it will decide whether President Menocal, Conservative candidate for reelection, is to remain in power for another four years, or must give way to Dr. Alfredo Zayas, Liberal candidate, on May 20 next.

The Oriente reelections were set for Feb. 20, but on account of the revolutionary outbreak, which immediately preceded the celebration of reelections in Santa Clara Province, they were postponed by special decree of the President.

The presidential elections held on Nov. 1 last were followed by a dispute between the two parties, both of which claimed victory and charged the other with fraud. The dispute was carried to the Central Election Board and then to the Supreme Court, in both of which the result was more or less favorable to the Liberals, but made necessary the holding of partial reelections in Santa Clara and Oriente provinces.

## PITCAIRN ISLAND STEAMER TO SAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The steamer Australplatin, which will take the first official United States mail to Pitcairn Island, will not leave this port before Saturday noon, and the mail will not close until midnight Friday.

Captain Cockell asks The Christian Science Monitor to make this statement for the information of those who wish to send to his ship at Pier 26, Brooklyn, N. Y., gifts of clothing, utensils, tools and various other materials much needed by the islanders, and who wish also to send letters to some of the 160 inhabitants. The Australplatin's cargo for Pitcairn was increased to a considerable extent in the last few days.

## DONATION TO OAHU COLLEGE

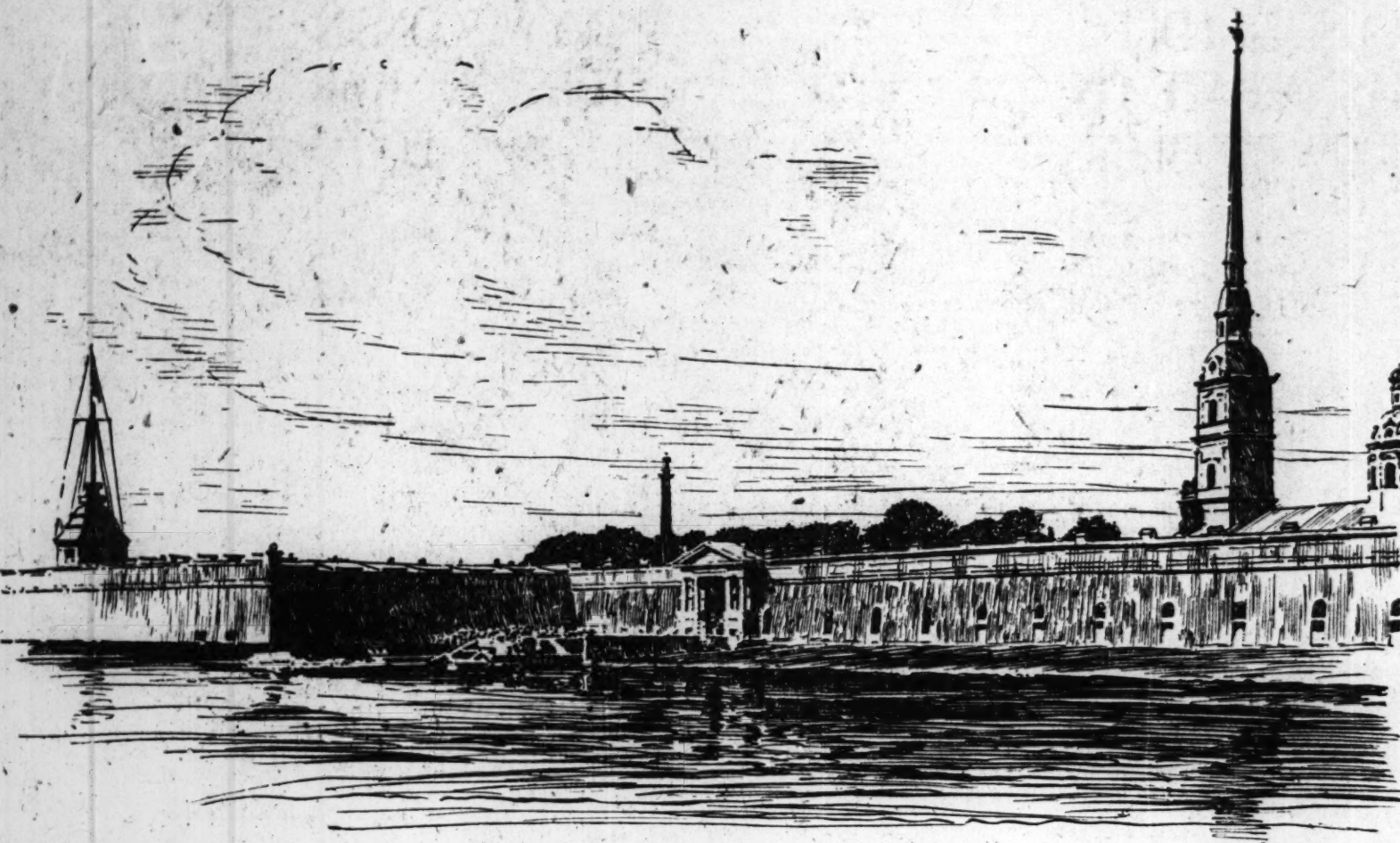
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—B. F. Dillingham of Honolulu, has donated \$75,000 to Oahu College to be used for the construction of an assembly hall or a structure where concerts and other entertainments of that nature may be given.

## REWARD BELGIAN SHIPMASTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Mr. Henri Beuren, master of the Belgian steam trawler Marie Louise of Ostende, in recognition of his services to the shipwrecked crew of the fishing ketch W. A. H. of Lowestoft, whom he rescued in the Bristol Channel on Jan. 30.



Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, Petrograd

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## PROPOSALS FOR HOME COLONIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Edinburgh Bureau  
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A report has recently been issued by the Parliamentary Land Settlement (Scotland) Committee, which was appointed last autumn "to formulate proposals for a wide and comprehensive system of land colonization, having special regard to the new conditions created by the war."

The report commences by stating that a wide measure of rural regeneration in Great Britain is essential to the future of the nation in order to compensate for the drain of prewar rural depopulation, to add to the defensive man power of the country, to bring back into cultivation the immense areas of cultivable land in the country at present uncultivated, and to add to the home-grown food supply in view of the present extreme dependence of the country on supplies from abroad. This policy it is considered, can best be carried out by a scheme of closer land settlement, and this object can probably best be attained by the development of small holding colonies, with holdings of various sizes. The idea is put forward that in many cases such a proposal can be most economically and expeditiously carried out by absorbing the men into such existing villages throughout the country, as, on investigation, may be found suitable for land settlement. This might be done by utilizing, as far as possible, existing housing, and where housing is not available, by the immediate erection of temporary buildings from the material which will no longer be required for military hutting. The recommendation is made that the labor of German prisoners of war should immediately be utilized for the development of the proposed colonies. The system of land tenure proposed, is based on the fair rent and security of tenure policy of the Small Landholders (Scotland) Act, 1910, with the elimination of compensation to landowners for damage to amenities by the establishment of a small-holding colony. All other compensation would be payable as under existing Acts of Parliament. The cost of adaptations of the land for small holdings would be borne by the State, and it is strongly urged that adequate provision ought to be made for making available initial capital for stocking and equipment through a State-aided Land Bank.

It is considered that a comprehensive scheme of land colonization can only be successfully worked by the general application of the policy of rural cooperation. The belief is expressed that it is impossible to hope that the "true cooperative spirit" could be obtained in the new colonies from the beginning, and it is recommended that steps should be taken by the State to offer every inducement to the men to combine and work on cooperative lines, both as regards buying and selling, and in the working of their holdings. Emphasis is laid on the aid which the revival of subsidiary rural industries would bring to the success of a system of intensive land settlement, and the question of afforestation in suitable areas as a valuable adjunct to the movement, is dealt with. It is considered of paramount importance that the greatest care should be taken in the selection of suitable settlers, and that in every colony, or group of colonies, there should be a director, who would advise as to the cropping and management of the holdings. It is urged that as many suitable men are already being discharged from the army, and the stream of such men will flow in increasing volume during the course of demobilization, steps should be taken without further delay to provide for their absorption into rural life immediately on their discharge from the forces.



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## LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA MEETS TO PASS DRY LAW

Important Feature of Bill Is Establishment of Office of Prohibition Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Legislature convened in special session in Atlanta this morning to pass a prohibition bill making the State "bone-dry." One of the most important features of the measure is the provision establishing the office of prohibition commissioner, who will supervise enforcement of the new law.

The bill prohibits the shipment or bringing into the State of any liquor whatsoever for beverage purposes. It prohibits the possession of intoxicating liquor by any organization, firm or person, with a few exceptions.

It repeals the present shipping law, provides for the confiscation of any property or vehicle used for the carrying of prohibited liquors, though this is not construed to apply to railroads and other common carriers, and provides that any physician, licensed druggist or pharmacist violating the provisions of the bill by dispensing for beverage purposes liquor which he may have obtained under the provision of the bill allowing the importation of a certain amount for professional purposes, shall be barred from further practice of his profession in the State. The bill is an administration measure prepared by Gov. N. E. Harris, and it is believed that a few days will see Georgia "bone-dry." There is no visible opposition by the liquor interests, and the State press is at one in insisting upon its passage.

## ASSESSORS HOLD MEETING

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Plymouth County Assessors Association held its annual meeting in City Hall yesterday, the members being the guests of the Brockton assessors. These officers were elected: W. L. Sprague, Marshfield, president; Albert S. Savery, Middleboro, vice-president; J. J. Shepard, Pembroke, secretary-treasurer; Theodore H. Vaughn of Carver, Charles A. Norling of Brockton, Nathan G. Lamman of Plymouth, L. C. Humphrey of Rochester, and Berge M. Webber of West Bridgewater, executive committee.

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OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR  
FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

day's official report, as the result of several engagements of infantry and cavalry detachments, "in the district abandoned to occupation by our opponents on both sides of the Somme and the Oise."

Preparation of the field for the engagement selected in this district made it militarily useless, the statement continued, which means everything has been made unserviceable which later could be of advantage to our opponents for their operations.

In the Ypres bend our reconnoitering troops brought in 12 Englishmen from the position.

On the left bank of the Meuse the French in the afternoon and night directed violent attacks against positions gained by us on March 18. They were everywhere repulsed.

On Height 304 one of our companies spontaneously followed the retreating French troops and conquered an additional trench sector 200 meters in width. Its garrison of 25 men was captured.

Eastern war theater: In some sectors there was livelier fighting activity than during the last few days. From raids on Beresina and the Stockhod our reconnoitering detachments brought in 25 Russian prisoners.

The official statement issued from Army headquarters yesterday reads: Western front: During the past few days a strip of land between the District of Arras and the Aisne has been systematically evacuated by us. The strategic movements were prepared long ago and were carried out without being disturbed by our opponents, who followed in only a hesitating manner.

Our protecting troops, by persistent and energetic conduct, cast a veil over the abandonment of the positions and the departure of our troops. In the abandoned district the means of communication useful to our opponents have been destroyed. A part of the population, provided with food for five days, was left.

Yesterday, near the coast, on the Artois front and on both banks of the Meuse there was lively fighting activity.

In the afternoon companies of frequently tested regiments stormed, in the southeastern part of Malancourt Wood and on the east slope of Hill 304 (Verdun region) several lines of French trenches on fronts of 500 and 800 meters and brought back eight officers, 480 men and several machine guns and mine throwers. During the night a counterattack by the French was repulsed. An advance by storming detachments on the south slope of Le Mort Homme resulted in several prisoners being brought in.

On the east bank of the Meuse an early morning attack by several French companies north of Chambray failed, as on the preceding day.

The supplementary report issued last night from German Army headquarters says:

In the Somme and Oise districts our protecting troops had engagements with British and French patrols.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official report from British headquarters in France last night says: The pursuit of the Germans continued today, our cavalry and advanced guards driving back our opponents' rear guards.

The ground gained extends for a depth of from two to eight miles, and 40 more villages have fallen into our hands.

Our opponents raided our trenches early this morning in the neighborhood of Loos and northwest of Ypres; a few of our men are missing.

Our airplanes did much valuable work yesterday in cooperation with our infantry. Enemy troops were engaged successfully with machine guns, and bombs were dropped on a number of places behind our opponents' lines. In air fights one German machine was destroyed and one driven down damaged. Two of our airplanes are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official statement of the War Office last night announcing new gains, reads: In the course of the day, our troops have gone beyond Ham, on the Somme River, and Chauny, on the Oise. We hold a great number of localities between these two towns.

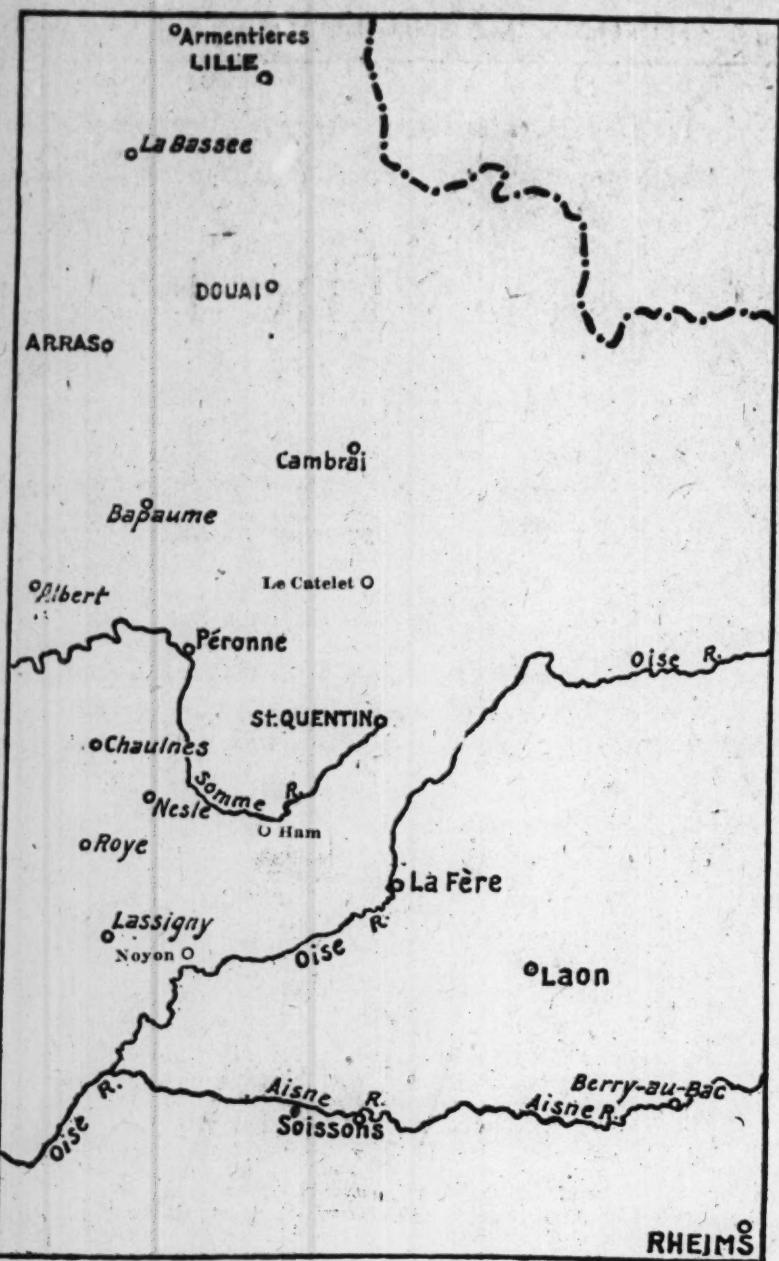
Our cavalry, diverging several kilometers north of Ham, captured a convoy which was retreating in the direction of St. Quentin. Our advance reached on this point a depth of 35 kilometers (nearly 22 miles).

South of Chauny our detachments reached the general line of Ailette-Soissons, which has been entirely cleared. Northeast of Crouy our advance forces progressed along the road to Maubeuge.

Today about 30 additional villages and small towns were liberated. Our opponents before their retirement devastated the country. Fruit trees were cut or torn down; fields were overturned by mines which had opened up great craters; numerous villages were completely burned. The inhabitants, without shelter or sustenance, were fed by our troops. Roads of communication were cut at several points, and all bridges were destroyed.

In Champagne the artillery fighting became violent in the afternoon in the region of the Butte du Mesnil and west of Auberive.

West of the Meuse we recaptured almost all the trench elements which



Map shows principal points in line upon which German army is expected to stand when it completes its retirement on the western front.

the enemy had entered. The fighting continues.

The French War Office statement issued yesterday morning says: Last night small detachments of troops which were holding our opponents in close contact, continued their forward march without check.

To the east of Nesle some of these detachments reached several points on the railroad between Ham and Nesle. To the north of Noyon we have occupied Guiscard and our patrols have advanced along the national road to St. Quentin.

No less than 100 villages and hamlets have been occupied by us in the course of the past three days. Many of these places have been devastated and ruthlessly pillaged by our opponents.

In the Argonne, near Harazee, we delivered a surprise attack and took some prisoners.

On the left bank of the River Meuse yesterday evening, after a violent bombardment upon the front between Avocourt and Le Mort Homme, German forces delivered a strong attack upon our positions between these two points.

Our curtain of fire and the fire of our machine guns broke the waves of this assault along the greater portion of the front attacked before it was possible for our opponents to reach our line, and resulted in the infliction of heavy losses. Near Hill 304 and in the outskirts of the Avocourt Wood, where some detachments of our opponents were successful in penetrating our lines over a distance of 250 meters, there was a lively hand to hand engagement. As a result of this fighting our opponents were driven back from a portion of the advanced positions they had occupied.

During the day of March 18 Adjutant Madon attacked at close range and brought down his eighth German airplane. During the same day another German machine, after having been engaged by one of our pilots, crashed to the ground at a point to the west of Aitkirch.

It has been confirmed that another German airplane came down March 17 at a point to the north of Cerny-en-Laonnois.

During the evening of March 17 and the following night a French air squadron bombarded the factories and blast furnaces at Thionville and in the Briey Valley, as well as certain convoys of enemy troops which were marching in the region Guiscard.

The Belgian communication last night reads:

There was light cannonading in the direction of Noordschoote, heavier artillery fighting near Hetas and Steenstraete, where the Belgian guns energetically counterbattered the German artillery.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The official statement issued by the War Office reads:

Caucasian front: In the region south of the town of Banch we dislodged the Turks from a number of positions. The Turks are retiring in the direction of Pendshevin (probably Panjwin, across the border, in Turkey).

In the direction of Kermanshah we are pursuing our opponents. We have occupied Harunabad, 20 miles southwest of Kermanshah.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Italian official report reads: There was increased artillery activity along the whole front particularly in the Logarina Valley. Italian field hospitals at Gorizia and Ronchi were struck, causing few casualties. Last night an Italian airship dropped bombs on the Galliano Railway Station and on the railway northward toward Mattarello, dropping a ton of explosives with good results.

Italian seaplanes in carrying out re-

connoitering and offensive operations against Pola dropped bombs on the Pola arsenal. Five Austrian planes escorted by destroyers counterattacked but were repulsed by the supporting French aeroplanes.

EXCISIONS FROM  
THE DARDANELLES  
REPORT REVEALED

(Continued from page one)

dence showed the suspicion was well-grounded.

Two paragraphs were cut out of Mr. Roch's report. These are now given with an excision. The success of the first attack, Mr. Roch says, immediately produced important diplomatic results. The eyes of the Balkan nations were at once turned to the Dardanelles.

On March 1 the British Minister in Athens telegraphed that M. Venizelos proposed to offer the cooperation of a Greek army corps of three divisions in Gallipoli Peninsula. On the 2d he telegraphed that this proposal had been made after the King had been sounded, and that he heard from another source that the King wanted war. Within a fortnight the Turks were moving back to Adrianople and developing the front against Bulgaria. On March 17, General Paget telegraphed that the Dardanelles operations had made a deep impression, that the possibility of Bulgaria attacking any Entente state was now over, and that the Bulgarian army might move against Turkey to cooperate with the Dardanelles operations.

In the House of Commons today Mr. Asquith will make a statement on the Dardanelles commission's report. It is expected that he will urge suspension of judgment as to the part played by Lord Kitchener, and will possibly deny the commission's statement that the War Council did not meet between March and May, 1915. Mr. Churchill will also speak tonight.

MASSES TO SHARE  
IN GERMAN RULE

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday), by wireless to Sayville.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is quoted by the Overseas News Agency (the official German news bureau) as saying today in his address to the Prussian Diet:

A strong policy, internal and external, will only be possible if the political rights of the community are such as to make possible to the whole nation, in all its ranks, including the masses, equal and cheerful cooperation in public affairs.

During this war every son of the nation, in a courageous struggle, has given his last and best—poor and rich, low-born and high-born. No one can claim that he did more or better than another.

Before the war the interests of the working classes frequently were opposed to the interests of the State and of the employers, as if there were irreconcilable opposition. I hope that the war has cured us of this error. For, if it were so, it if it were not determined to accept the lessons taught by the vast experiences of this war as affecting all questions of political life, in the regulation of the laws regarding employment, in regulation of the electoral franchise in Prussia, in regulation of the whole parliament.

If it were not decided to draw these conclusions without reserve (and I for my part shall do so, inspired by the confidence which this war has given me toward all the sons of the people), then we should face inner difficulties the importance of which no one can foresee.

YALE VOTES FOR "DRY" BANQUET

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's senior class has voted to dispense with alcoholic drinks at its class dinner in June.

TURKISH TROOPS  
HASTILY RETIRE  
TOWARD KHANIKIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The following official communication was issued last evening regarding the operations of the British troops against the Turks in Mesopotamia:

During Saturday night General Maude's troops effected a crossing of the Diah River and occupied the village of Bahiz and a part of the town of Bakubah on the left bank of the river. The Turks retired hastily toward Khanikin.

Bakubah is a prosperous town, spread over a considerable extent on the river bank, and is a good supply center. The inhabitants are friendly and ready to trade.

## Bagdad Railway

Significance of Connecting Link With East Pointed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. H. Charles Woods lectured lately to the Royal Geographical Society on "The Bagdad Railway and its Tributaries." The line was single, the gauge the normal continental one. The railway, he stated, had been completed at the Bagdad end as far as, at any rate, as Samarra, and probably up to Tikrit.

If the respective termini were taken as at Res-el-Ain and at Tikrit, then out of a distance of approximately 1500 miles from Constantinople to Bagdad over 1100 miles could be accomplished by train. Very important also was the fact that since the completion of the Taurus and Amanus tunnels, the railway crossed the Euphrates at Jerabus, and from this communication with Mesopotamia could also be continued by boats and rafts down the River Euphrates to Fehja, now connected by a light railway and only about 35 miles west of Bagdad.

Communication between Constantinople and Eastern Asia Minor was enormously facilitated by the railway, Mr. Woods pointed out. From the head of the railway to various ports of the Russian front the road distances were considerably less than those from Angora, formerly the nearest point in railway connection with Constantinople. Moreover, the completion of the Taurus and Amanus tunnels would vastly improve communication between Constantinople and Palestine and the Hedjaz.

According to the original agreement, after the opening of the railway as far as Aleppo, a weekly express train was to run to that point, and subsequently a fortnightly express to the Persian Gulf. From Constantinople to Bagdad was a 54 hours' journey roughly, and from the Turkish capital to Basra was about 66 hours. Theoretically it would be possible to travel from London to Basra in about six days. The 1900 miles from Basra to Bombay could be traveled in about 80 hours. Thus estimating conditions in a way favorable to the Bagdad Railway, travelers and mails might be conveyed from London to Bombay by the route from London to Basra, by the route in about nine days, 17 hours, instead of as before the war in 13 or 14 days by way of the Suez Canal. The ownership and control of the Bagdad Railway, Mr. Woods argued, would depend not so much on any agreement already made, as upon the results of the war, and particularly upon the fate of Turkey. For years the Germans had turned their attention to the East, and towards development of an influence which, so to speak, pivoted upon the Hamburg-Berlin-Bagdad line. The Allies, therefore, must leave no stone unturned to prevent the conclusion of a peace which would leave Germany still possessed of a predominating control in an undertaking which, once it was robbed of its political significance, could easily be established upon an international basis. Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy would require to be guaranteed the safety of their respective positions in areas in which each of these countries was possessed of special interest.

Sir Edwin Pears, in the subsequent discussion recalled the intrigues connected with the railway. The Young Turks considered that Abdul Hamid had thrown himself most recklessly into the hands of the Germans and was giving them concessions whenever they asked for them, including the monopoly of the railways on the northeast of Asia Minor. Considering a certain Russian demand to be insolent, Abdul Hamid sent autograph letters to the Emperor of Russia, to the German Emperor, and to Queen Victoria, who placed the letter in the hands of Lord Salisbury. It stated that there had been an invasion of the sovereign rights of Turkey, and that Britain was bound by the Cyprus convention to defend Turkey whenever it was attacked by anybody. When he was approached by the Turkish Minister in reference to Britain's obligation, Lord Salisbury replied, "Yes, that is perfectly true. We have taken such obligation and we keep our obligations. If you look at that you will see in the second paragraph that our undertaking is in consideration of your protecting the Armenians. You have been massacring the Armenians. Therefore, we are under no obligation whatever, and we shall take no notice of the incident."

## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued on Tuesday:

Leave of absence for 21 days is granted First Lieut. Homer H. Lewis, Medical Reserve Corps.

A board of officers appointed to meet at Ft. Jay, Governor's Island, N. Y., to examine candidates for appointment as chaplain in the Army is as follows: Maj. Frederick S. Macy, Capt. Frank J. Miller, Capt. Charles L. Fisher, First Lieut. John B. Wogan and First Lieut. Albert R. Goodman.

RUSSIA AMONG  
TOPICS DEBATED  
AT WESTMINSTER

(Continued from page one)

when Mr. Lloyd George added on behalf of the Government that they were confident the Russian people would find that liberty was compatible with order even in revolutionary times and that free peoples were the best defenders of their own honor. They were confident that these events marking an epoch in the world and a first rate triumph for "the principles for which they entered the war" would result not in any confusion or slackening in the conduct of the war but in closer and more effective cooperation between the Russian people and its allies in the cause of human freedom.

The Government proposed to put a motion down on this subject for Thursday.

The interest of the House in the Duma's program was shown in interjections from Nationalist benches as to when Ireland might have a constituent assembly, and from other quarters as to when the Government would let this country have a reformed franchise.

Tributes were paid to the Duchess of Connaught by Messrs. Lloyd George and Asquith.

Sir George Cave said a telegram had been received from the Chinese politician Sun Yat Sen regarding the Chinese position in the war. The telegram had been published in the Far East but he did not attach any importance to it.

Arthur Balfour yesterday denied that the Allied governments had expressed satisfaction with the situation as regarded the Swedish Government's mining of the Kogrud passage. The Swedish Premier was reported to have made a statement to this effect. The note addressed to Sweden last October on the matter would be laid before the House. Since then the Swedish Government had more than once been reminded by the British Minister that the British Government considered the mining of this passage an infringement of its treaty rights and unfair discrimination against Great Britain and her allies. Still more recently the Swedish Government was approached to permit the passage of British ships in the Baltic through the Kogrud passage.

Mr. Bonar Law's recent statement regarding the possibility of a general election, as a result of the Nationalist attitude, was also raised, and Mr. Bonar Law denied the statement was intended as a threat.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that the total expenditure for the whole financial year from April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1917, would average approximately £6,000,000 daily. The total payments for all purposes between Feb. 11 and March 31, 1917, were estimated to average £2,760,000 a day. In this period, however, heavy special payments had increased the average expenditure by over £1,000,000 a day. The national debt on March 31, 1917, was estimated to aggregate £3,900,000,000. The amount of debt which the Allies and Dominions would owe England in respect of advances made during the war was estimated to total £964,000,000.

## Irish Problem

Government Considering Question of a Settlement

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bonar Law, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government was considering the best means of settling the Irish question, including the proposal that he preside over a conference of Dominion delegates at an imperial conference.

DESTRUCTION  
MARKS GERMAN  
RETREAT IN WEST

(Continued from page one)

mined the street corners in such a manner as not only to cause a great crater when the explosives were touched off, thus blocking the streets, but also caused the collapse of all buildings on the four corners.

The wide city of Roye was thus mined to impede the French advance. But the date which the German commanders had fixed for their evacuation had not arrived before French forces rushed in. Their sudden and unexpected appearance caused the Germans to touch off their mines at 4 o'clock Saturday morning, and without any warning to the civil population. Inhabitants were hurled from their homes; great craters 40 feet wide and some 30-foot deep, were blown in the principal streets.

Into these great holes tumbled the principal buildings of the city. The magnificent town hall with a score of others is a mass of ruins. The quick arrival of the French enabled cutting of wires cutting mines which had been laid under whole streets of the city, so that some buildings were saved.

At the moment of their departure the Germans wreaked final vengeance on the city by entering houses and smashing the furniture, dishes, everything breakable.

The invaders had Germanized the city during their occupancy—or at least had attempted it. All the streets had been renamed after such army heroes and generals as von Hindenburg, von Mackensen and others.

But the townspeople themselves were far from being Germanized. Twenty-four hours after the Germans evacuated Roye the 800 remaining of the city's civil population had unearthed long hidden French flags. The tricolor was waving everywhere when the French troops entered.

From Roye to Nesle there is destruction and devastation everywhere. Aviators report whole towns and villages burning.

The rapid French advance has now changed the entire aspect of the war.

## Chandler &amp; Co.

Tremont Street—Near West



Stylish Straight-Line

## DRESSES

for

## MISSES

Simple, graceful styles—in navy serge, taffetas, crepe de chine and gabardine—materials so smart and becoming in the tailored models.

16.75 19.50 29.50

Among the many stylish models shown, the following will be featured Wednesday:

A London Frock Dress, charming in its absolutely simple, straight lines—combination of plain and striped taffeta in navy and gold. Special 19.50.

Self-colored buttons feature this model in navy serge—the "semi-tonneau" skirt is a variation from an otherwise plain tailored straight-line effect, plaid silk is introduced in the drape. Special 19.50.

A loose belted coat model is very attractive in navy serge—buttoning all the way down with fancy buttons—novelty pockets made of tabs suspended from yoke. 19.50.

Noteworthy is a Crepe de Chine Dress, with slender silhouette—the shirred top skirt gives a smart high waistline effect—deep pivot edged scalloped collar. Priced 19.50.

A tailored Coat Dress of gabardine, buttons high in smart effect—the deep square collar of self-material with over-collar of satin makes a charming finish to the blouse. 29.50.

Very smart and becoming is a Dress of navy serge, with box pleating all around—a plaid taffeta silk sash and a contrasting Georgeite collar relieve the severe tailored lines. Special 19.50.

Shirred hand-embroidered pockets and hand-emb. belt form the trimmings of a straight-line Dress in taffeta—navy and Copenhagen. 19.50.

For two years the troops have been all but immovable in trenches. Now this inaction has disappeared. The troops are pressing forward hurriedly. French cavalry, infantry, artillery and aviation squads aid in harassing and pursuing the enemy.

The entire territory behind the retreating Germans is filled with an endless advance of columns of infantry, artillery and cavalry. Huge military camps bloom on the devastated fields; bloom for a few hours, and then disappear as the troops move forward.

All is movement, and yet so methodically it is executed that beyond Roye the Parisian newspapers were being distributed to the soldiers today with the same regularity as in Paris itself.

Throughout the German evacuation and the French occupation of Roye the American bureau which has been feeding the civil population continued its work uninterrupted.

The French onslaught on the German rear is partly explained by the fact that since the Somme offensive the French have known that a retreat has been under preparation. The Somme offensive of last autumn convinced the Germans of their inability to withstand another such attack from the Allies, especially if that offensive were to be resumed on a more extended front this spring.

Therefore, the Germans began the construction of a new line of retreat, now known as the Hindenburg line. It runs south from Arras past St. Quentin and rejoins the old front in the vicinity of Soissons. On these new defenses the French civil population was forced to work many days.

French raids during the past three weeks demonstrated that the Germans were gradually withdrawing. The French endeavored to engage the enemy in battle, but the Germans refused to fight, starting a precipitate retreat.

Forearmed by their advance information, the French immediately launched a pursuit with a great concentration of men and materials, exactly the sort of a concerted drive which the Germans had hoped to avoid in abandoning their positions.

Returning refugees who were forced by the Germans to work on the new defenses on the "Hindenburg line"

## How Peronne Looks

British Troops Find Town a Mass of Ruins

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Tuesday—Historic Peronne is now in ruins. A deliberate, systematic, unreasoning policy of destructiveness was thoroughly carried out before the Germans abandoned it. The Sixteenth Century Church, once the pride of the town, is in ruins. National monuments were destroyed wantonly. Moreover, such destruction was not the work of British and French shells, for their target was only the German barracks. It was purely the work of the Germans, mostly by dynamite.

Looking over the smoldering ruins the writer failed to find a single shell hole in the streets of what was once Grand Place, and yet the front of all the buildings had collapsed in explosions from within. Others were still blazing.

Nothing was left anywhere except rubbish and jars, cabinets and helmets filled with explosives contrived so as to explode when picked up or opened. Peronne is as complete a ruin as was Ypres. The invading British troops found a dummy effigy of Britannia propped up in the Grand Place.

## WELLESLEY CLUB MEETS

The Wellesley Club met at Young's Hotel last night and heard an address from George W. Tupper, immigration secretary of the Y. M. C. A., on "The Immigrant Problem: Are We Working Toward Social and Industrial Solidarity?"

## HOME CLUB MEETING

Mrs. Frederick Bagley of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government will speak at the Home Club, East Boston, tonight on "The Constitutional Convention and the Home."



## FURTHER FACTS REGARDING LOST AMERICAN SHIPS

Eleven Persons Missing From the City of Memphis—Fifteen of Crew of Vigilancia Lost, Including American Citizens

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—There is no news of Captain Borum and several members of the crew of the City of Memphis. Altogether about 11 people are missing. The captain's boat has been picked up and in it were found the ship's papers in a tin box.

It is considered possible that Captain Borum and the others were picked up by a vessel which has not yet reported and one report is that Captain Borum was rescued by a trawler which was later torpedoed.

Fifteen of the crew of the American steamer Vigilancia were drowned, including seven American citizens. The vessel was torpedoed after one torpedo had missed. The vessel had the American flag and other signs of nationality and flew the American colors. No warning was given.

### Dutch Steamer Attacked

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
STAVANGER, Norway (Tuesday)—The Dutch steamer Sefene, which left Rotterdam on Friday flying the flag of the Belgian relief commission, was attacked on Saturday evening by a German submarine but eventually shook off the submarine and escaped.

After the submarine had fired several shots eight of the Sefene's crew got into a boat which was immediately struck by a shell, the eight men being lost.

### Relief Ships Shelled

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Handelsblad publishes a report that two out of the five relief ships provided with German safe conducts were shelled in the authorized safe passage by German submarines while on their way northwards.

## DR. APPELMANN'S HEARING SET FOR LAST MARCH DAY

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The charges of un-American conduct preferred by alumni of the University of Vermont against Dr. Anton H. Appellmann, who is a professor of German language and literature at the university, will be considered at a meeting of the board of trustees in Montpelier on March 31.

Professor Appellmann was acquitted of the charges by four of the five members of a committee of alumni appointed by Ralph A. Stewart of Boston, president of the Alumni Association, to inquire into his conduct. A minority report stated that Professor Appellmann's correspondence with a representative of the German Imperial Navy at New York compromised his standing as an instructor at an American university.

Although he tendered his resignation soon after President Wilson announced the diplomatic break with Germany, and engaged passage on the steamer Frederik VIII, intending to return to Germany with former Ambassador Bernstorff, Professor Appellmann continues to hold his chair at the university pending final action in his case.

### Roosevelt Urges War

Effective and Thorough-Going Action, He Says, Is Now Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Let us wage war on Germany with all our energy and courage and regain the right to look the whole world in the eyes without flinching," said Theodore Roosevelt in a statement given out for publication.

"The news of the sinking of our three ships with loss of American life makes it imperative that every self-respecting American should speak out and demand that we hit hard and effectively in return. Words are wasted upon Germany. What we need is effective and thorough-going action."

"Any American citizen who is now pro-German is a traitor to this country, as much a traitor as any Tory who upheld the British cause against Washington. As for the pacifists they stand on a level with the copperheads who in 1864 denounced and assailed Abraham Lincoln."

"Under existing conditions armed neutrality is only another name for timidity as she despises all other forms of feebleness."

### Pacifist Now for War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Sherwood of Ohio, who has been one of the most openly expressed pacifists in the House, declares in a public statement that the latest sinking of American ships by German submarines converted him in favor of an immediate declaration of war. At the same time he offered his services to the Army.

### War Telegraph Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials of the leading telephone and telegraph companies conferred here with War Department officials and Director Gifford of the Council of National Defense to perfect plans to insure the Government rapid and efficient wire communications in event of war.

## INTERVIEW WITH M. PASHITCH ON SERBIA'S POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CORFU, Greece—The Serbian Press Bureau has issued an important statement summarizing an interview granted by M. Pashitch, the Serbian Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, to M. Ro. rt Voche, the correspondent of the Petit Parisien.

Following the example of Germany and Austria-Hungary, M. Pashitch said, Bulgaria has dispatched to the neutrals her reply to the Entente's note, which does not greatly differ from those given by the Central Empires, indicating once again the complete submission of Bulgaria to the domination of Germany. Only one point is new and interesting: Bulgaria declares that she entered the war because her neighbors threatened her existence, and planned to divide her territory. I am amazed at the distortion of facts contained in this statement. The neighbors of Bulgaria, Serbia in the first place (which is chiefly aimed at in this statement), never intended to destroy the existence of Bulgaria or to divide her territory. From the commencement of the present war till the treacherous attack of Bulgaria, Serbia had repeatedly made proposals and even made official demarches, all aimed at the maintenance of Bulgaria and even her territorial aggrandizement.

At the very outset of the war, Serbia proposed to Rumania and Greece that a joint declaration should be made informing Bulgaria that they were ready to proceed with a revision of the Treaty of Bucharest in her favor. Serbia declared in her own name to Russia that, without waiting for the reply of the other Powers signatory to the Treaty of Bucharest, she was ready to grant territorial concessions to Bulgaria east of the Vardar. On the entry of Turkey into the war, Serbia urged Bulgaria to discharge her debt to Russia, her liberator, and promised her in exchange territorial concessions. Bulgaria, however, refused to enter into negotiations on the ground that her neutrality would be violated if she placed herself on the side of Russia.

Finally, some time before the mobilization of Bulgaria, after the Entente had made demarches to the Serbian Government with a view to obtaining territorial concessions in favor of Bulgaria, Serbia declared that she was willing, in order to bring a speedy end to the war and to effect concord in the Balkans, to make those territorial concessions. The sacrifices which she promised were enormous. She agreed to cede territory west of the Vardar, almost all the famous line mentioned in the Treaty of 1912, including Monastir, with the exception only of Prilep, with the reservation that she should have a common frontier with Greece. Bulgaria replied in the way that every one knows. She treacherously attacked Serbia and entered into war against the Entente.

Only after her entrance into the war did Bulgaria furnish explanations of her continual refusals, showing her hand in an article published in the official newspaper, Narodni Prava. This article clearly indicated that her excuses were untrue and that if she had wished, she might have accepted the Serbian concessions as giving complete satisfaction to all her aspirations in Macedonia. If, despite this, she entered the war against the Entente, the reason was that she could not bear the presence of Russia at Constantinople and the aggrandizement of Serbia. All this is easily intelligible, because the presence of Russia in Constantinople and the aggrandizement of Serbia would mean the end of her hegemony in the Balkans and would place a powerful barrier "in the way of her lust of conquest." These are the true reasons for her intervention in the war. These historical facts, M. Pashitch added, prove that the pretended excuse of Bulgaria was founded on a falsehood, and that it is to Bulgaria and not to her neighbors that desires of conquest and partition must be attributed.

## TWO INTERNED SAILORS ESCAPED IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department received information this morning from the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia to the effect that last night when the 700 German sailors of the interned raiders were mustered and checked it was discovered a lieutenant and nine men had escaped. Four others were captured as they were attempting to leave.

The Navy Yard officers and the police of Philadelphia at once began a search for the missing men but they could not be found during the night and it was thought they had escaped on some vessel.

A dispatch received at the department this forenoon gives the information that all but two of the men were captured during the morning. The remaining two missing, Lieutenant Corth and Machinists Mate David Schroeder are thought to have perished in the waters near the yard.

The escape took place while the navy officials of the yard were preparing for the removal of the men to Georgia where they are to be kept under guard till the close of the war.

The men climbed a seven foot barrier, which has been placed around their new detention quarters, and made their way down the sides of the Kronprinz Wilhelm and swam for the shore.

### Yarrowdale Men Leave Berne

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American Minister Stovall at Berne reported Monday that the 59 Americans from the German prize ship Yarrowdale had left Berne via Lyons for Barcelona, accompanied by Vice-Consul Schoenfeld.

## MASSACHUSETTS VOTES A MILLION AS DEFENSE FUND

Following Message From Governor McCall Legislature Suspends Rules and Sends Measure Through in Two Hours

Massachusetts appropriated \$1,000,000 for "military, naval and other emergency expenses" late yesterday afternoon. In a little more than two hours, Governor McCall had sent a special message to the General Court, both branches had acted on the measure, held a joint hearing before the Ways and Means Committee, suspended rules that the measure might have its several readings in quick succession, and finally sent the bill to the Governor, by whom it was immediately signed.

The action followed directly that of the meeting of the Committee of 100 on Public Safety which met at the State House Saturday noon and passed a resolution supporting the Governor in any such emergency action he might take. Governor McCall, addressing that meeting, declared that the State of Massachusetts must never again duplicate her unpreparedness of 1916 when her men were called upon to mobilize. At that time he promised the committee to put before the Legislature whatever request it found necessary to make so that, in the event that sufficient equipment from the United States Government is not immediately available in case of mobilization, the State may arm and equip her own citizen soldiers.

The text of the bill is as follows:

"Be it enacted that: "Section 1—The sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth from the ordinary revenue, to be expended under the direction of the Governor as commander-in-chief, subject to the approval of the council, in defraying the military, naval and other expenses which the emergency arising out of existing conditions and the exigencies of possible war may, in his judgment, render requisite and proper."

"Section 2—This act shall take effect upon its passage."

Emphasizing the "seriousness of this crisis," the Governor told the Legislature in his message that "in the first instance it devolves upon us to act upon our own responsibility." The text of the message follows:

"I think I need not take the time to impress upon you the importance of putting the Commonwealth in a position where it may respond quickly and effectively to the call of the National Government in the event of war."

"While the problem of our common defense is National in its scope, yet if we can aid in its solution by the independent action of the Commonwealth, I believe you will agree with me that it should be done."

"In the mobilization of the National Guard last year there was serious delay on account of the inability of the Federal Government to provide the necessary equipment for the soldiers. The same thing was true of the mobilization at the time of the Spanish War."

"We would do much to avert a similar delay if we should provide in advance the equipment necessary for the National Guard of our State at the war strength over what it is at the peace strength. Very much would be done also, if we should take account of the resources of the Commonwealth, so that we might secure their speedy mobilization in case of need."

"The seriousness of this crisis impels me to ask your immediate consideration of the means whereby we may contribute by our own separate action to the preparation for the common defense. I recommend to you the appropriation of \$1,000,000 or such other sum as you may deem proper to be expended in making provision for the defense of the Commonwealth and therefore the defense of the Nation."

Whatever of this sum is not needed will not be expended, but if all or any part of it shall be needed it should be available at once."

"If war shall come, whatever we shall spend in preparation should in equity be returned to us by the National Government. But in the first instance it devolves upon us to act upon our own responsibility, and I therefore recommend to you speedy action in making the appropriation for the purpose I have here indicated."

## LINE TEMPORARILY SUSPENDS SAILINGS

Steamers of the Merchant & Miners Transportation Company on the Providence, Boston and Baltimore route will stop service temporarily with tomorrow's sailings. This action is taken, says the Boston agent today, on account of "inability to get coal." Announcement of the suspended service was made at the head office in Baltimore yesterday when the president gave as the reasons for such action, the prohibitive price of coal, the inability to procure fuel when needed and the continued increase in cost of labor at port terminals.

Sailings will not be resumed until coal can be had at reasonable prices, the announcement says. The steamer Nantucket sailing from Boston tomorrow will be the last until regular service is resumed and the Gloucester and Cretan will be tied up also after tomorrow. Surprise was expressed at the South Boston terminal of the line when the report was received, as the steamer Kershaw of that line was being unloaded quickly in order to maintain its schedule.

## PREPAREDNESS WORK IS PUSHED IN NEW ENGLAND

(Continued from page one)

capable of at least 25 miles an hour in speed. The boats were ordered in response to a call from Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the First Naval District. They will be used to train men for the coast defense reserve.

The free service of contractors and their organizations to be used in hurrying big guns from the Watertown Arsenal to points in Boston Harbor, was pledged late yesterday by Charles R. Gow, chairman of a safety subcommittee on emergency help and equipment. In a report to the executive committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, Mr. Gow declared that contractors are prepared to do the most difficult defense work. "If you tell our committee," he added, "that you want those guns moved to any point in Boston Harbor, we'll put them there inside of 24 hours. Whatever work is necessary we will perform. Whatever material is necessary we will supply. If 1000 or 5000 men are needed we will mobilize them. It will be necessary only that provision be made to reimburse the contractors for the cost of materials and of outside labor."

Massachusetts, especially eastern cities and towns, is being completely "covered" by recruiting parties. Petty officers from the United States battleship Georgia started on an automobile tour of Greater Boston yesterday and will continue it through the week. This morning a similar party under the charge of Ensign J. J. Mahony and comprised of 10 men, went from the warship Nebraska on a similar trip to towns near Boston. A naval traveling recruiting party visited Salem yesterday and began today a series of rallies in that city. Sunday the men will proceed to Gloucester and, later, visit Newburyport, Haverhill, Lawrence and Nashua. A similar party is at Scituate today doing recruiting work.

While the warships in Boston Harbor are seeking enough recruits from Greater Boston and nearby cities to bring their crews up to normal strength, other parties, for the most part citizen committees, are urging enlistment in the regular branches of service, and also enrollment in the reserve branches, in the central and western cities and towns of the State. The warships Georgia and Nebraska, which have been on the reserve list under reduced crews of about 200 skilled men, are to be recruited to their full war strength of 800 to 950. Much friendly rivalry is being shown as the two ships vie for the better record in accomplishing the purpose.

Lack of an accurate census of aviators today caused an appeal from Harry K. White, State chairman of the Massachusetts Department of the Navy League, for registration of every man who has made at least one independent flight. "Aviators are needed to work in conjunction with coast patrol boats," it was said, and, according to Mr. White, there are many young men who have studied aviation, particularly in the hydroplane field, but whose names are not on record in any one list.

"The Naval Reserve offers to these men an exceptional opportunity," said Mr. White yesterday. "While the enrollment is for four years, no actual active duty is demanded unless war or a national emergency of vital importance arises, in which case every man of the Naval Reserve can be called at once to active duty. In times of peace, however, a member may resign at any time in the four years."

"To every member of the reserve an annual retainer of \$12 is paid and he is provisionally rated. At any time within the four years he may take active service for three months, or a total of three months in various periods, following which probationary service he becomes eligible for his final examination and confirmation in his rating. Then he will receive an annual retainer of two months salary and, in active service, will receive full pay."

Mr. White spoke last night at a gathering of men and women from all parts of the Cape, at Falmouth. The recently organized Lawyers' Preparedness Committee has announced that a course in preparation for service in the quartermaster's department will be held in the Ford Building Friday night at 8 o'clock. Weld A. Rollins at the National Shawmut Bank Building, 42 Water Street, is receiving enrollments. Two other courses are being given under the auspices of the lawyers for men of their profession. One is a course in military law offered by Prof. Eugene Wambaugh of the Harvard Law School and to be given, on dates to be announced later, at the Harvard Club. C. Clafin Davis will lecture on dates also to be announced later on the subject of motor driving. In view of a hurry call for motor drivers issued by the Navy League, volunteers will be inducted in this course half a day once weekly.

The Salem Light Infantry, organized in 1805, has tendered its services to the "Home Defense Committee" of that city. The present membership is above 300 and every man has received military training. Many of the members are commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

At an adjourned town meeting last night citizens of Winchester voted that a Safety Committee of 15 members be appointed to work in conjunction with Governor McCall's Safety Committee in Massachusetts. Besides this addition to the working force under the Safety Committee at the State House the following have been added to committees: John Cusick of Boston, recruiting; E. J. Sampson of Boston, secretary; committee on recruiting; J. L. Calder, emergency equipment and supplies; Charles P. Hall, transportation.

The architects of Boston will follow the lawyers in uniting for the preparedness work. A telegram from Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was received by a subcommittee of the Eastern Yacht Club composed of R. W. Emmons 2d, Nathaniel Ayer and A. Loring Swasey today. It says: "Department wishes to commend the patriotism of the syndicate of

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—The House of Correct Fashions

As the season advances it is more and more evident by the sales that New England women have proclaimed

## The Reign of the Tailored Suit

Built on severe lines, it is subject to slight deviations, apparent to the practised eye

It may be: Braid bound, single-breasted, double-breasted—with concealed plaits for fulness—with rows of buttons for trimming—with slit pockets or flap pockets for variety. Of Meltons, Mixtures, Stripes, Serges, Tricotine, Poirer Twill, Gabardine, Homespun.



Flap pockets and a box plaited back are seen in this model in Oxford mixtures and navy serge, 29.50

Strictly tailor made with crescent pockets, in gray homespun and in serge, 25.00.

Of soft tricotine and braid bound is this well-made model at 39.50.

Ultra-smart model in needle stripe poplin with back button trimmed, at 35.00.

Other Mannish Tailored Suits—25.00, 29.50, 35.00 to 45.00

## Other Modish Suits that lean away from strictly tailored severity

Jersey Sports Suits, 18.50, 25.00, 35.00 and 45.00.  
Embroidered Serge and Gabardine Suits, 25.00, 29.50, 35.00.  
Youthful large-belted Suits, 29.50 and 35.00.  
Serge Suits in barrel effects, 25.00, 35.00, 45.00.  
Mixture and Homespun Suits, 25.00, 29.50, 35.00.  
Gunniburl Suits, 35.00, 39.50, 45.00.  
Silk Taffeta Suits, 45.00, 50.00 to 65.00.  
Tricotine Suits, 39.50, 50.00 and 60.00.

## Jordan Marsh Company

paradise of their profession. Notice of a meeting to be held at the Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street, Thursday, March 22, has been sent to every architect in the city, whether or not a member of the organization. Roland W. Boyden will be the principal speaker and the subject, "What You Can Do for Your Country."

Girls have entered the preparedness movement as well as have adults and boys. Members of the Special Aid Society Active Corps are receiving military drill weekly at the First Corps Cadets Armory. There are now 100 girls in this unit and the members are preparing for service as motor drivers. A uniform patterned after that of the regular army is worn by the girls.

The movement to employ women in every possible place so that men may be released for military service has been started at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where, for more than a century, no women have been employed. At the request of the Navy Department, marines have been succeeded as telephone operators by girls. Two of the latter, Miss Lillian M. Hines of South Boston and Miss Helena Dwyer of Newton, went on duty yesterday.

To the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness has been added a Junior League composed of children. Six boys, members of this league, yesterday turned in \$9 collected by them for the supply work being conducted by the women's organizations. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Barrett Wendell, president of the Special Aid Society, held a campaign meeting for the society in the Newton Classical High School Hall at Newton. Today she will speak at Newtonville.

As a result of a patriotic meeting held yesterday afternoon and evening 37 men enrolled in the United States Naval Reserve. The men who enrolled are all owners of small motor boats and are therefore adapted for patrol work. A survey is being made of these motor boats today by United States naval officers to ascertain whether or not they are fit for service. A telegram from Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was received by a subcommittee of the Eastern Yacht Club composed of R. W. Emmons 2d, Nathaniel Ayer and A. Loring Swasey today. It says: "Department wishes to commend the patriotism of the syndicate of

Eastern Yacht Club members whom you represent in building six boats which would be useful in time of need."

Governor McCall was in conference this morning with Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, acting adjutant-general, and the general subject of the proper guarding of the State's armories was given careful consideration.

"I think the adjutant-general is taking steps to see that the armories are taken care of," said the Governor, following the conference.

In answer to questions the Governor expressed the belief that under the special "preparedness" legislation enacted yesterday he has sufficient authority to commence the organization of a home guard and to institute a military census.

### Two Naval Classes Ready

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Graduation of the first and second classes at the Naval Academy has been ordered. The first class will be graduated March 29, the second class in September. The date not definitely fixed. The order means that 374 additional officers will be made available to meet the shortage in naval personnel. The first class comprises 172 and the second class 202.

### Illinois' Crew Landed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consul-General Skinner at London cabled the State Department the first official announcement of the submarine of the American tank steamer Illinois: "The American tanker Illinois, London to Port Arthur, sunk Saturday, 8 a. m. 20 miles north of Alderney. Entire crew 24 landed safe, 2:40 a. m. 18th. All hands proceeding to Southampton."

### Consul-General Gale Arrives

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William H. G. Gale, former United States consul-general at Munich, arrived here on the steamship Pastores from Havana. Mr. Gale was with Ambassador Gerard on the trip from Spain and left the party at Havana. Charles J. Vopicka of Illinois, American minister to the Balkan states for the last 3½ years, also arrived in New York.

partment buy stationery in the open market. The risk in storing the stationery and the necessary expense would cost more than would be gained by buying the supplies in bulk, they say. The matter was placed on file, because the council has no jurisdiction in the matter.

## MR. GERARD BRINGS UP ALIEN QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, in an address before the New York Chamber of Commerce on Monday urged his hearers to go forth as missionaries of preparedness. He said he favored preparedness because he believed that the military service practiced in Germany was the best training and discipline for a nation.

Mr. Gerard predicted that if war should come, the United States would be faced with a great problem in dealing with "our alien population."

"The question is," he said, "shall we intern them, as was done in Germany, or shall we allow them to roam at large, destroying bridges or anything else they can?"

## MAIL BAGS RIFLED ON THE SAXONIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—No arrests have been made as the result of the investigation by postoffice inspectors of the rifling of several sacks containing mail for the British consulate on board the Cunarder Saxonia which docked Monday. It is said that while the bags were being moved as usual from the hold to the deck preparatory to unloading, several bags were slit open and some of the contents removed. No trace of the missing mail was found on board. Chief Inspector Jacobs examined passengers and crew, but said this morning that no arrests had been made and that the loss was not serious.

### NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Steamers Ollinda, Manati, Antilla, Havana; City of Montgomery, Savannah; Tagus, Hull; Bisp, Reykjavik; St. Andre, Bordeaux; Trolldos, Madeira; schooner Judge Boyce, Kent, Savannah-Mar.

### STATIONERS PROTEST

Members of the Boston Stationers Association have protested to the Boston City Council against the plan of Mayor Curley to have the printing de-



## JUDICIARY BILL DEBATE IN HOUSE TO BE RESUMED

Proposition to Challenge Judges  
on Ground of Personal Bias or  
Prejudice Partially Discussed  
in Massachusetts Legislature

Debate is to be resumed at today's session of the Massachusetts House on the bill to allow either party to a case before the Superior Court to challenge the judge sitting on the case on the ground of "personal bias or prejudice." The discussion was started late yesterday but interrupted by the arrival of Governor McCall's message asking for \$1,000,000 for military preparedness.

The bill in question, providing for one of the most radical changes that has been proposed in connection with the State's judiciary in many years, was recently reported favorably by the Joint Committee on the Judiciary, with six of the 16 members dissenting. It reads as follows:

"Whenever a party to any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, shall make and file an affidavit that the judge before whom the action or proceeding is to be tried or heard has a personal bias or prejudice either against him or in favor of any opposite party to the suit, such judge shall proceed no further therein, but another judge shall be designated by the chief justice to hear the matter. Every such affidavit shall state the facts and the reasons for the belief that such bias or prejudice exists, and the affidavit shall be filed when the case is called for trial.

"No party shall be entitled in any case to file more than one such affidavit, and no such affidavit shall be filed unless accompanied by a certificate of counsel of record that the affidavit and application are made in good faith and that there is reasonable cause to believe that the facts stated therein are true, and that the same is not filed for the purpose of delay. The same proceedings shall be had when the presiding judge shall file with the clerk of the court a certificate that he deems himself unable for any reason to preside with absolute impartiality in the pending suit or action."

The bill is a redraft of one introduced by Representative Simon Swig of Boston, who about a year ago appeared in court in connection with a case against him for alleged expenditure of more money than the law allowed for campaign purposes. Mr. Abbott of Haverhill, who opened in opposition to the measure yesterday, declared the bill was intended to censure the judge who sat in the Swig election case.

Mr. Swig rose to protest and declared the sole question under consideration was the merit of the bill. He declared that Mr. Abbott was introducing irrelevant remarks.

Mr. Abbott replied that inasmuch as Mr. Swig was the petitioner for this legislation, and the sole witness at the hearing in favor of it, and as at the hearing he discussed his own case, he could not see the point of objection.

Mr. Rowley of Brookline declared that the enactment of the bill would be a blow at the security of the courts. Mr. Makepeace of Malden, in charge of the bill, said the merits of the bill warranted its passage as a "protection to the public."

Mr. Swig stated that the bill was copied from a United States law and that fact showed what Congress thinks of the proposition. Mr. Swig's statement that those who dissented from the bill were influenced by a desire to curry favor with the judges brought an objection from Mr. Burr of Boston on a point of order. He insisted that such an intimation was an unjust reflection on certain members. Speaker Cox upheld Mr. Burr's contention.

Mr. Monk of Watertown insisted that the bill was an attack on the entire judicial system. It was contrary to the policy of American government to allow a party to a suit to challenge a judge, declared Mr. Monk.

Arrival of the Governor's message caused postponement of further discussion of the judiciary bill to today. In the Senate yesterday Governor McCall's veto of the bill removing certain fire prevention restrictions from tenement houses in Boston was sustained on a tie vote of 18 to 18, the question coming on passing the bill, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. Senators Wilson, Lawler and Hornell, all of Boston, spoke in favor of passing the bill over the veto on the ground that Mr. McCall had been misinformed on the subject.

Senator Beck, a member of the Committee on Public Lighting, asked that the committee's report, no further legislation necessary, on the recommendation of the Gas and Electric Light Commission be recommitted. He said that on looking the matter over since the report was made, it was discovered that a mistake had been made. He favored, therefore, a further study of the matter by the committee and when the committee acceded to his request, he moved the suspension of Rule 8 and the matter was at once sent to the House for concurrence.

The House accepted, without debate the report of the Public Lighting Committee, reference to the next Legislature, relative to the continuance of the sliding scale act.

Without debate, the adverse committee report on the removal of the State Prison to Bridgewater was recommitted.

The House rejected the bill to appropriate \$5000 to make Purgatory Chasm in Sutton a State reservation. The House rejected, by a roll call vote of 134 to 84, the bill to compel telephone companies to attach registers to telephone instruments, to be

used in measured service. The measure had been substituted for an adverse committee report.

The legislative Committee on Labor filed with the Senate Clerk yesterday a redrafted tour-workers' bill, in which they limit the hours that such workers may be employed to 60 per week.

The measure seeks to define what shall constitute an emergency of sufficient importance to warrant evasion of the act.

The enforcement of the law is placed in the hands of the State Board of Labor and Industries.

Recently filed bills and petitions were considered by the Senate rules committee yesterday, the question being whether or not they should be admitted for consideration by the present Legislature. The committee voted to recommend admission of the following:

Petition of the New England Milk Producers Association for an act of incorporation or for general legislation authorizing it and similar organizations to incorporate as non-business corporations.

Petition that the corporate existence of the Columbia Securities Company be reestablished.

Petition that personal property of certain fraternal beneficiary societies, orders and associations be exempted from taxation.

Petition that the charter of the Yarmouth Water Company be repealed.

Petition that the town of Gosport may be authorized to supply itself with water.

Petition of Charles L. Gifford that the beam trawl and the otter trawl may be used in fishing for flounders in Pleasant Bay, in the town of Orleans.

Petition that the county of Middlesex be authorized to pay an annuity to George Chesley of Lowell.

The committee refused to admit the following petitions:

Petition of Amos A. Lawrence and others that certain mortgaged personal property be exempt from taxation.

Petition of B. L. Young for the instruction of inmates of the Massachusetts reformatory.

Petition of Henry L. Wriston for an enlargement of the corporate powers of the Methodist Ministers' Relief Insurance and Trust Association.

## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY FLOWER EXHIBIT TO OPEN

Rare and Unusual Displays Expected to Make Show One of Great Interest

More than 400 entries have been received for the spring show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which opens tomorrow afternoon and continues through Sunday in Horticultural Hall, Boston, and the many rare and unusual showings of domestic and overseas plants are expected to place this show at the head of the exhibits in 1917. A Flemish garden by the R. & J. Farquhar Company and a miniature Dutch garden by Mrs. Marguerite Breck of Waban in addition to an unusually large showing of orchids are expected to be the most interesting exhibits.

Horticultural Hall is being transformed into a spring garden today with work on the Flemish garden started yesterday and exhibits from many growers arriving hourly. Potted plants, including mountain laurel, other species of rhododendrons, lilacs and acacias are being grouped in the hall. About one-quarter of the floor space is taken up by the Flemish garden, which is spread on a carpet of grass, grown especially for this exhibit. Trees and shrubbery bank the garden while tulips and other Dutch flowers decorate the edges. A statue of Mercury is placed in the center of the exhibit and plaster busts are on the pedestals surrounding the green plot.

Many rare flowers are included in this exhibit with the Amour River Adonis, Regal lilies, Japanese hardy crimson azaleas, lilacs, glider roses, Japanese cherries, wisterias and daffodils in the garden. The miniature Dutch garden of Mrs. Breck includes a cement house with a straw roof and brick chimney and typical Dutch furnishings; a windmill and pond, banked with narcissus, and a quaint bridge. Mrs. Breck has grown a "trial garden" in Waban and has many bulbs in bloom. Narcissus, hyacinths and early tulips will be shown.

Rare orchids from Julius Roehrs Company of Rutherford, N. J., are expected to arrive at the hall any time as they started early this week on an automobile truck so that there would be no delay on account of railroad difficulties. Frank B. Dolanski of Lynn and E. Dane of Brookline are other orchid growers who are expected to enter unusual exhibits.

Thomas Roland of Nahant will fill the platform in the lecture hall with rare acacias and African heathers. William P. Rich, secretary of the society, said today that they are expecting the best show ever held in the hall, as such unusual interest has been shown and so many applications received that it is a question whether all can be accommodated. "As it is," he said, "we will use both exhibition rooms as well as the lecture hall and may have to send some exhibits to the basement." A feature of this show will be the horticultural experts who will be in attendance to give information on the growing of flowers in private homes.

## SCHOOL BUILDING VOTED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A new High School Building, to cost with furnishings not more than \$280,000, was voted at a special town meeting last evening. It will be erected on the Wakefield estate which was purchased by the town two years ago.

## RING CONTROL OF DIST. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE CHARGED

Speakers Before Legislative  
Committee at State House  
Urge Investigation of the Of-  
fice of Joseph C. Pelletier

The legislative Committee on the Judiciary at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow will resume the hearing of yesterday on the resolve providing for an investigation of the office of Joseph C. Pelletier, District Attorney of Suffolk County. Charges were made yesterday that 1500 cases in Suffolk County have been not pressed by the District Attorney's office, and that the office is controlled by a "ring of lawyers who can get anything they want."

Thomas H. Bates, an attorney and one of the petitioners for the bill, and Nil J. Kjellstrom, an attorney and competitor with Mr. Bates, prefaced their remarks by saying they were not actuated in any way by religious prejudices.

Mr. Bates declared in opening that "we are prepared to go through with our case and show that 1500 cases have been not pressed. In the list of cases you can find all the crimes in the calendar," he stated.

In addition to the statements regarding not pressing, Mr. Bates declared that Mr. Pelletier is responsible for failure to collect about \$100,000 in 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916, due as the result of defaults by persons out on bail. Mr. Bates declared that the District Attorney, instead of moving for the forfeiture of the securities of such persons, generally settled for small amounts. Just how much responsibility devolves on the District Attorney in the matter of bail was not made clear.

At the request of a member of the committee, Mr. Kjellstrom named Edward M. Shanley, John F. MacDonald, Edwin C. Creed, Joseph A. Dennison, John P. Feeney and P. E. Carbin as six Boston attorneys who "constitute the ring in Suffolk County that can get anything they want."

Mr. Kjellstrom, in going into detail relative to the six attorneys, said that he had made an examination of the first 700 cases on the docket for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916, and had totaled the cases either filed or not pressed.

In 1914, he said, there were 349 serious cases, of which 204 were not pressed or filed; in 1915, 281, of which 196 were not pressed or filed; in 1916, 330 cases, of which 237 were not pressed or filed.

Of the cases not pressed or filed in 1914, he said, Mr. Shanley was counsel in three, Mr. McDonald in 12, Mr. Creed in five, Mr. Feeney in 10, Mr. Dennison in one and Mr. Carbin in one.

Of the cases not pressed or filed in 1915, Mr. Shanley was counsel in two, Mr. McDonald in 10, Mr. Feeney in 11 and Mr. Dennison in four.

Of the cases not pressed or filed in 1916, he said, Mr. Shanley was counsel in three, Mr. McDonald in eight, Mr. Creed in 15, Mr. Feeney in nine and Mr. Dennison in one.

"Considering that there are 4900 lawyers in Boston alone," Mr. Kjellstrom declared, "the number of cases those six men have look like a monopoly. There are some of the attorneys mentioned who handle nothing but criminal cases, but one or more of them have some practice in the civil courts. Why is it, though, that one firm of attorneys has increased its business so since one of its office force stepped into the district attorney's department?"

Mr. Kjellstrom cited what he termed "three startling cases." The first was an East Boston breaking and entering and larceny case in which the plaintiff received no notice that the case against the defendant was to be not pressed, that Assistant District Attorney McIsaac not pressed the case and that the district attorney refused to see the plaintiff to hear his protest. Representative Wolcott wanted to know what proportion of the cases handled by the six attorneys went to trial or were not pressed.

"About 85 per cent of the cases handled by these attorneys were either filed or not pressed," answered the witness.

H. H. Patten, formerly a district attorney in Maine, but now practicing in Boston, said he appeared for Maine lawyers in a case not pressed last November. It concerned a Boston man who had sold stocks belonging to a Maine woman, and who has spent the money. Mr. Patten said that the District Attorney's office would do nothing about the case early last year, giving a pending civil suit as the reason. When the civil suit was finally settled last November, and Mr. Patten inquired about criminal action, he was told that the case had been not pressed six months before.

"The docket shows the man charged with larceny in 31 counts," said Mr. Patten, "and I wrote to the clerk's office for a certified copy of the docket. This certified copy here shows the date of the not pressing was changed and the sum of the bail given as \$500 in the copy, while it is \$5000 in the docket. The docket shows the case not pressed last November, just at the time the civil suit was pending, not six months before, as Mr. Pelletier had informed me."

"I consider it one of the most serious things I have heard of for some time," said Mr. Patten.

Mr. Bates declared he became interested in the matter in 1915, when he looked over the docket to see how many automobile cases had been not pressed. He said he was "amazed" to see the large number of cases generally which had been not pressed in 1913, 1914 and 1915.

"I do not charge directly to the District Attorney of all this not press-

ing and filing, but I do charge it directly to his assistants," said Mr. Bates. "Very few cases of a serious nature have been not pressed by him but he is morally and judicially responsible for the acts of his assistants."

Mr. Pelletier said that he accepted full responsibility.

Lawrence G. Brooks, counsel for the Highway Safety League, also touched upon this phase of the matter in supporting the resolve.

"The impression has grown in the public fancy," he said, "that it is not so much the merits of the case as it is the attorney that comes before the District Attorney."

"It seems to me that this investigation should proceed to see whether this impression is justified. If it is justified, it is a most deplorable situation and the district attorney should not continue in his position one minute. If it is not justified, he is entitled to exoneration."

Mr. Brooks declared that Mr. Pelletier not pressed about 1700 out of 2000 cases for violation of automobile laws. He not pressed practically all cases where over speeding was charged, he said. 24 cases in 1916 where drunken driving was charged, 17 had received jail sentences in the lower court, but after the district attorney had disposed of the cases, only three went to jail, Mr. Brooks said.

The Rev. Frederick B. Allen, president of the Watch and Ward Society, discussed alleged circumstances of cases in which a well known lawyer appeared as counsel for lodging house-keepers and a Columbus Avenue drug-gist.

Godfrey Lowell Cabot, trustee of the Watch and Ward Society, criticized the district attorney's office for the methods in handling certain crimes against morality.

## PLAN FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS IS TOPIC OF HEARING

Boston Committee Has Final  
Conference Before Definite  
Action to Be Taken Thursday

That the policy of the intermediate or junior high school may be definitely settled by the Boston School Committee a final hearing was given the subject at a conference of the committee held yesterday afternoon. Action is to be taken upon it at the regular meeting on Thursday.

In presenting the subject the superintendent, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, said that the intermediate or junior high school had been developed in the seventh and eighth grades of 20 districts in the city and has now reached a stage where authority to go on with the work is needed. If the committee would take action on the general policy, the work could go on while the details could be settled later.

Arguments for the school were made by Frank W. Ballou, director of educational investigation and measurement. Such a school, he said, gave opportunity to provide for the individual differences in capacities, interests and probable future activities of pupils and gave a gradual transition in school organization, bridging the gap between the grammar and high schools.

Equal educational opportunity, he said, meant that no one class or group should be unduly favored. Those leaving school early should have as much consideration while they remain in school as those going to college. The present elementary school course leads too exclusively to college; until recently it has led exclusively to college. The intermediate school should be so conducted as to be a finishing school for those who do not go beyond it.

Assistant Superintendent Jeremiah E. Burke, who is in charge of the intermediate school work, also spoke in favor of the proposition.

It was brought out that the organization of junior high schools would greatly relieve the crowded conditions of high schools. It is not the intention to place them in all parts of the city at once, but gradually as suitable accommodations can be secured for them. In a few districts there are unused rooms that can be easily utilized for an intermediate school. In others new buildings now in process of erection are expected to be completed in time to establish the new form of school in them next September. In still others the work will be more delayed.

Mr. Burke said that for several years councils composed of teachers in the upper grades of the elementary school and teachers in the secondary school and working out courses of study for the high school for the purpose of unifying and balancing the whole, bringing it up to the most approved standards. These courses are practically completed, two or three only being not yet ready.

While the proposed intermediate school is regarded as a necessary thing for the child from the pedagogical standpoint, it has the advantage of being more economical than the present system of elementary and high schools.

## CHARITIES REFORM FOR NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Union Noble Bethell, president of the New York Telephone Company, and Ellis P. Earle, also of Montclair, have been chosen by Governor Edge as members of a commission of five to bring about a reorganization and concentration of New Jersey charitable institutions along more efficient lines.

Other members of the commission will be Frederick J. Faulks of Elizabeth, Theodore K. Careless of Jersey City, and D. E. Pomerooy of Englewood. These men, Governor Edge announced, will be asked to give their time to a problem which at present requires about one-third of the revenue of the State.

## MAYORS STUDY BUREAU PLAN OF NEW YORK STATE

Committee of Massachusetts Ex-  
ecutives Considering the Prop-  
osition to Establish Information  
and Research Department

New York State's cooperative plan for securing municipal data is of interest to the mayors of many cities of Massachusetts who are considering the proposition to establish a bureau of information and research. John O. Hall, former Mayor of Quincy, is the prime mover. In the idea in Massachusetts. At the last meeting of the Mayor's Club the matter was handed over to the executive committee for consideration and it is those men who are reviewing the accomplishments of New York State's Bureau of Municipal Research.

This committee consists of Mayor Z. E. Cliff of Somerville, chairman, and the following mayors and former mayors: Charles H. Adams of Melrose, William E. Blodgett of Woburn, Chester I. Campbell of Quincy, Edwin O. Childs of Newton, J. J. Shaughnessy of Marlboro, Eugene R. Stone of Quincy and Charles R. Taylor of Medford.

In studying the work of the New York bureau they have found that its service consists of furnishing all available information about any municipal problem, of gathering data and distributing the facts among city officials, of keeping officials in touch with each other by distributing new ideas and plans, of keeping cities informed about legislation affecting them and upon request representing any city before any division of the State Government.

Another thing the New York bureau does is to supply information about manufacturers' price lists of apparatus or products used by cities.

The facilities of the New York State Research Bureau are all departments of the New York State Library; daily contact with every official division, bureau and department of every city in the State; cooperative relationships with municipal leagues in 35 states, and many agencies gathering and studying statistics and data about cities in the United States and Europe; the catalogues, price lists and other literature of over 400 firms manufacturing municipal apparatus or products or offering expert service; the basic idea of all municipalities in the State, such as charters, ordinances, budgets, building, housing and sanitation codes, and all annual and special reports as soon as published, and access to all departments of the State Government in Albany.

The bureau is financed by the cities of the State, each first-class city being asked to appropriate \$500 annually, each second-class city \$300 annually and each third-class city \$150 annually.

The expense of the New York State bureau during the first eight months, including those of organization, have been \$4789.44. It is believed that the average monthly expenses during the next four months will be no greater than during the first eight months, and that the total expenditures will not exceed \$7500.

The bureau deals only in facts. These are its merchandise. Its slogan is "Not to reform, but to inform." It is for city officials to make their plans and recommendations; it is for the bureau to furnish the facts and information.

As a result of this cooperative plan, each city in New York State is receiving the service, something which could not be duplicated by individual effort and for the money expended. When the bureau was established one of the three first-class cities, six of the seven second-class cities and 31 of the 48 third-class cities had pledged appropriations for the first year. Since the bureau has been in operation the two remaining first-class cities—Buffalo and Rochester—the one remaining second-class city—Utica—and six of the remaining third-class cities—New Rochelle, Cohoes, White Plains, Saratoga, Mechanicville and North Tonawanda—have made their appropriations.

## CIVIL SERVICE BILL IS OPPOSED

Before the legislative Committee on Public Service yesterday afternoon, tax collectors and city and town treasurers from various parts of Massachusetts appeared in opposition to the section of a bill which includes the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission, seeking to place employees of the State Treasurer, employees of the Savings Bank Commission, employees of the local treasurers, collectors of taxes and city clerks of any city under civil service.

Representatives of the Civil Service Commission, proponents of the bill, and Arthur H. Brooks, secretary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Association, appeared in favor of the measure.

Charles A. Fraser, city collector of Springfield and representing the treasurer and clerk of courts, opposed the proposed legislation, as did George H. Worthing, treasurer and collector of Brookline and president of the Massachusetts Tax Collectors' Association; Joseph S. Pike, city treasurer of Somerville; John W. Morbey, assistant city collector of Worcester; Harry C. Smith, city treasurer of Worcester, and Thomas B. Frost, treasurer and tax collector of Chelsea.

## TROLLEY CAR HEARING

The question of taking the trolley cars off Washington Street, between Beach and Milk streets, will have a public hearing before the Boston City Council next Monday evening beginning at 7:30 o'clock.

## WOMEN'S DRESS SHOP

Fileene's

New-looking silk dresses  
for women, \$25

Imported striped taffeta, sketched.  
Green and blue stripes, brown and  
green stripes, combined with Geor-  
gette crepe.

New heavy crepe de Chine dresses,  
\$25. A chemise style with crepe  
de Chine sleeves.

Many styles for large women: sizes  
44 to 52

Fileene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



## SOUTH AMERICA TO SUPPORT THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page one)

Indicating definite support of such action as that the United States took. Chile's protest is considered stronger in some particulars, but rested the case upon waiting to see if Chile's interests were injured.

Public criticism has been conspicuous in several countries because stronger disapproval of the German action was not voiced, though it is generally considered that war against Germany is not a practicable thing for the South American republics.

Basis exists for expectation that a firmer banding together of the American republics, a stronger foundation for pan-Americanism, will be an outgrowth of the developments and revelations of the European war. Particularly has the revelation of the German intrigue in Mexico opened the eyes of South Americans to the practical value of the Monroe Doctrine backed by the republics of the hemisphere. The opinion is strengthening among South Americans that the Monroe Doctrine may properly be conceived as a policy of a hemisphere pledged to democracy, rather than a Nation inclining toward imperialism.

## INFLUX OF NEGROES NOTED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York's Negro problem is becoming increasingly difficult, according to speakers at the first luncheon held by the Business Men's meetings.

William J. Doherty, Deputy Commissioner of Charities, said that 150,000 southern Negroes had come north since war time prosperity came into evidence. They were lured by high wages and plenty of work, but when they got here they found they were not acclimated, educated or experienced enough to care for themselves. Their emigration from the South gave the southerners a problem, but eventually, he said, southern employers will have to meet the high wages offered in the North.

George Foster Peabody said that when the South realized that the Negro laborers were flocking north productive conditions there would improve and the Negroes would stay there.

## STATE OF TEXAS TO SELL ORE PLANT

DALLAS, Tex.—A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives provides for the conservation of the valuable remnants of the iron ore industry at Rusk, Penitentiary and would authorize the sale or lease of the ore beds, furnace, foundry, etc., says the News. Without discussion, prefaced by the request of the speaker that the House membership pay strict attention to "one of the most important pieces of legislation of the present session," the resolution was adopted and immediately sent to the Senate.

It provides that "the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners, with the approval and consent of the Governor and Attorney-General, be and is hereby requested to sell and dispose of said property in the manner provided by law, for such price and on such terms as will justify the purchase, rehabilitation and operation of the same to any person, firm or corporation of Texas who will agree and give good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$100,000 to take, pay for, rehabilitate and put into operation the blast furnace and the cast iron pipe plant at the foundry at the said Rusk Penitentiary within a reasonable time from the date of sale thereof and to operate said industries for at least one full year."

The resolution further provides, however, that nothing shall be construed to request the disposition of the Rusk Penitentiary and property. The sale, however, would include the iron ore deposits and the use of water, railroad, right of ways, etc.

## RUSSIANS TO CELEBRATE

A meeting to celebrate Russian freedom is being planned for Faneuil Hall on March 25 by the Civic Service House. Arrangements have been made for the following speakers: Mayor Cutler, Dr. Nicholas A. Glenow, Mary Antin, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Helena Dudley, Rabbi Harry Levi, Philip Davis, Franklin Wentworth, M. S. Marlin, Robert A. Woods and M. G. Hindus. Meyer Bloomfield will be chairman and an invitation has been extended to Governor McCall to speak.

## EXHIBITION AT WENTWORTH TO OPEN THURSDAY

Work of the evening classes at the Wentworth Institute, Boston, will be shown at the sixth annual exhibition next Thursday night from 7 to 10 o'clock. Students will be at work in the various shops so that visitors may see just how the school is conducted.

In the central building there will be exhibition of pattern-making, foundry practice, machine work and forging in the laboratory for manufacturing trades. On the third floor of the same building students will be working out problems in carpentry, electric-wiring and plumbing.

Mechanical drawing, which is taken by every student at the Institute, will be shown on the second floor and machine and tool design exhibitions will take up the rest of the floor, with the exception of that part given up to architectural drawing and design.

Practical mathematics classrooms and administration offices occupy the first floor of this building and in the basement a variety of practical tests in the electrical machinery laboratory will be conducted by students.

On the top floor of the West Building an exhibition under the supervision of the electric wiring shop will be open to inspection. Plumbing "jobs" such as wiping round joints, branch joints and flanges, making traps and lead pipe bending will be shown on the third floor and finished work of these classes will be on exhibition. Samples of students' work will be in the lecture rooms which fill the rest of the third floor.

The pattern shop containing patterns and core boxes, four cylinder automobile engines, crank casing for a truck motor and other work will be open on the second floor. Examples of special tools and high-grade machine parts will be shown in the first floor and forging, hardening and tempering processes will be exhibited in the basement.

The brass and aluminum department, core-making department, iron foundry and foundry laboratory will be open in the foundry wing. Other departments on exhibition will be the laboratory for steam power plant practice, the gas engine laboratory, etching and block printing, finished work in the graphic arts, the printing shop, the carpenter shop, the strength of materials laboratory and building materials laboratory.

## FEDERAL CONTROL OF LANDS PARAMOUNT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In sustaining injunctions ousting Utah hydro-electric power companies from Federal forest reservations, the Supreme Court upheld Federal and limited State sovereignty in developing resources in western "public land" states. Regulations of the Agriculture and Interior departments' conservation policy and decrees requiring the Utah power companies to remove their property from the public lands unless they secure Federal permits were sustained.

The court maintained the power of Congress to regulate all public lands and denied that its authority was limited to lands actually used for Federal purposes. All Government regulations were not specifically upheld, but the court refused to disturb any of them. It also held the Government entitled to reasonable compensation from the Utah power concerns for use of lands occupied.

## CANADA REPORTS A LARGE SURPLUS

OTTAWA, Ont.—After paying off all current indebtedness, including interest on all war expenditures and all pensions, there will be \$50,000,000 left in the Dominion treasury on March 31, at the end of the fiscal year, to assist in paying off a portion of the capital expenditure incurred during the war. The year's revenues will amount to \$220,000,000, \$50,000,000 more than last year, and \$100,000,000 more than for the first year of the war.

## GREATEST COAL PIER OPENS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's new export coal pier at Curtis Bay, in Baltimore harbor, which is the largest



# FOOD PRICE REGULATION URGED

## FOOD SUPPLY ADEQUATE SAYS NATION'S EXPERT

Increase of 17 Per Cent in Potatoes Planted in Six Southern States—Stocks of Meat Large

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the food supply in the United States is adequate to meet the needs of the population is stated by Charles J. Brand, chief of the office of markets and rural organization, who says that in so far as available stocks are concerned there is no need for suffering in the large cities. Stocks of storage beef are shown, by reports received at the office of markets, to be considerably larger than they were a year ago.

Comparison of stocks of frozen beef shows a supply on hand March 1 of this year 17.1 per cent larger than March 1, 1916. Figures from 246 firms in all sections of the country show the storage supply of frozen beef to be 157,701,821 pounds the first of this month. Cured beef stocks on hand this year represent an increase of 34.5 per cent over last year, there being 37,945,483 pounds in storage March 1. Stocks of frozen lamb and mutton show a decrease of 31.1 per cent over last year, while frozen pork has decreased 36.9 per cent. Holdings of creamery butter were 3 per cent less this year, while the stocks of American cheese were 29.3 per cent less.

During January and February the supply of cold storage eggs was rapidly diminished, the stocks on hand March 1 being 86.3 per cent less than on the corresponding date in 1916. A year ago there were 33,639 cases on hand while the supply on March 1 this year was 4100 cases.

Despite the high cost of seed potatoes, the early spring plantings in the southern states, except in Eastern Texas, have been largely increased this year, according to Leon M. Estabrook, chief of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. The acreage planted in early potatoes in six southern states is estimated to be 188,000, as compared with 161,000 in 1916, an increase of about 17 per cent. The estimate is based on reports from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Texas, the chief early potato sections of the South.

Owing to the high price of white potatoes, many persons are planning to grow them this spring in back yards or in vacant lots, according to the Department of Agriculture. Numerous requests have been received by the department for information as to the best methods for potato raising and for ways of reducing the cost for seed. The department points out that a considerable economy will result by cutting the individual eye from the potato, rather than using the whole potato, in the way saving about three-fourths of the potato for table use. The department stands ready to furnish full information on this subject without cost.

Prevailing high prices of food supplies in the United States, in the face of an adequate supply, cannot be charged to any shortage of freight cars for the shipment of foodstuffs, according to the car service commission of the American Railway Association which is meeting in Washington to direct the movements of freight cars on all the big railroads with a view to providing an equitable distribution for all commodities.

The commission says: "In no way has the increase in the cost of food been affected by a shortage of freight cars in which to haul the food. At no time has any complaint been received which would indicate that there was a shortage of food anywhere in the United States."

"There has not been a shortage of flour and grain as a result of freight congestion and car shortage. There is comparatively little wheat for domestic use awaiting eastbound shipment at Chicago. There is an accumulation of corn and oats, and a very large part of it is for export. There has not been any shortage of cars for shipments of dressed meats and packing house products. As a matter of fact the packers for the most part own their own cars, and control their movement entirely."

"The movement of vegetables has not been affected in any way by car shortage. There has been nothing even mentioning a shortage of cars for shipments of butter, eggs, sugar, lard, onions, cabbages, chickens, coffee, rice, prunes, live stock, oatmeal, and the many other food commodities."

"Early in December there was a shortage of cars for moving the Maine potato crop. That emergency was taken care of, through the efforts of the commission on car service, and today potatoes cost about as much in Maine as they do in New York City."

"It has been the practice of all railroads to exempt from embargoes food products for domestic consumption, fuel, Government shipments, and news print paper. There has been a shortage of coal cars on the coal-producing roads east of St. Louis and Chicago, because the coal cars had accumulated largely on western lines. In the same way, the box cars of western roads accumulated on eastern lines."

**Home Gardens Urged**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Association of Commerce, headed by Walter Parker, and the New Orleans Realty Board, under its president, Meyer Elise-

man, have undertaken two extensive campaigns to cut down the cost of vegetables to residents of New Orleans. The Association of Commerce has issued instructions for the cultivation of home gardens, showing how, with small expenditure of money and an hour or two of labor a day, enough vegetables can be raised in the average back yard to supply a family of five with green stuff all the year round. With these instructions, the association also has supplied seeds to those planning gardens. More than 2000 of these back yard gardens have been started in New Orleans this spring.

The realty board got permission from the city government for the use of vacant lots for gardens. Many owners of these lots donated them free of charge to the poor people who wished to transform them into gardens, while other owners let them to amateur gardeners on shares. The result has been that several hundred vacant lots have been transformed from weed-grown wastes to orderly rows of useful growing things, with every prospect of later supplying much food for the neighborhood.

## INSTRUCTION ON FOOD VALUES IS TO BEGIN SOON

Women's Municipal League, in Cooperation With Other Organizations, to Start Course With Methods of Cooking Rice

A campaign of education as to the food values of certain medium and low priced food products and to popularize the use of acceptable substitutes for the more expensive foods has been planned by the Women's Municipal League of Boston. The league will cooperate with several other organizations, and the work will be started definitely next week when an exhibition of 12 methods of preparing rice will be given in one of the public school buildings.

At its March meeting the league voted to organize a special committee to carry forward the educational work as to food values and desirable substitutes and Mrs. William M. Wheeler has been named chairman. The National Civic Federation, the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, Red Cross, and Parents Association of the Public Schools will cooperate with the league, and the work has the support of the School Committee.

The special committee on food, sanitation and distribution consists of members of the league and food experts who belong to the cooking schools in Boston. In general the arrangements will be made by the members of the league and the experts from the cooking schools will have charge of preparing the exhibition of the various dishes which may be prepared from one product.

At the exhibition next week the school children and their parents and interested persons will be invited to attend. The specific exhibition will consist wholly of the preparation of the 12 dishes of white rice, but some experiments have been made with brown rice with very satisfactory results. But one or two stores in Boston are known to handle brown rice, and the committee is considering the advisability of taking steps to have retail dealers carry such rice in stock.

Certain widely advertised food products also will be subjected to experiments by the members of the committee with the view of ascertaining if these products contain the food value which they purport, and if they give the results claimed in their behalf. The committee does not propose to experiment with high-priced foods. Its attention will be devoted entirely to disseminating information with regard to the medium and low priced foods with the related object of popularizing substitutes for the expensive foods.

This particular work of the league will be carried on through the Parents Association of the Public School, and it is possible that department stores may be asked to cooperate with the league's special committee. Mrs. Wheeler says that the committee does not want to outline publicly a program which it might not be possible to follow, although the members hope and expect to make this educational work permanent.

Good results may be expected from the exhibitions, say the members of the committee, if no other than the school children were present. These children take a great deal of information into their homes, they state, but more desirable benefits are anticipated by having the children, their parents, and interested individuals attend the exhibitions as they are given.

At the March meeting the Women's Municipal League voted to endorse Mayor Curley's effort to secure rice and potatoes for consumers at a fair price and passed a resolution of appreciation for his action.

## NEW WAYS AT FORT RIVER YARD

QUINCY, Mass.—The Fort River Shipbuilding Corporation since it was awarded the contract to build one of the battle cruisers for the United States Navy a few days ago has decided to construct an entirely new set of ways to cost about \$1,500,000.

The new ways will be as large or larger than any in the world, about 1000 feet long and will be fitted with the electric cranes and overhead steel work which go with the most modern ideas for building ships of all types. Even when one of these battle cruisers is built on this set of ways there will be 125 feet to spare.

## MANY PERSONS URGE A BOARD OF FOOD PRICES

Proposal to Establish Commission to Regulate Production and Costs is Topic for Hearing Before Legislative Committee

Establishment of a commission to regulate the prices of necessities was urged by representatives of organized labor and housekeepers at a hearing on two bills providing for such a commission, held by the Committee on Consolidation of Committees of the Massachusetts Legislature today. The committee had before it House Bill 1718 filed on petition of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, and Senate Bill 411 filed accompanying the petition of Edward E. Clark of Boston.

Frederick W. Mansfield, former State treasurer and candidate for Governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket last year, told the committee that the object of the bill was to authorize the establishment of a food commission, consisting of the Governor, Attorney-General and three or more other members to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Executive Council. Mr. Mansfield said that the duties of this commission would be to make a survey of the amount of food and food products now in the Commonwealth; to ascertain the amount of land available for cultivation for the production of foodstuffs; and to examine the transportation facilities of the State for marketing the products.

Continuing Mr. Mansfield said: "The commission would be required to report such information as it gathers to the Governor and Executive Council and also to the press. In times of emergency or when the price of food is exceptionally high, the commission shall have absolute power to acquire by eminent domain any land in the State which it deems advisable for the purpose of cultivation, and this commission shall also have the power to fix a maximum price at which food can be sold."

"I believe the emergency provision saves the bill from being unconstitutional. At present the Governor has the power to declare martial law in the State and all civil law is suspended. This bill enables the commission to meet the food situation without declaring martial law."

Mr. Mansfield said that in order to give the commission power to enforce the law, the bill provides that it shall be assisted by the police and military forces.

Asked by Representative John H. Sherburne of Brookline as to who would decide when an emergency arises, Mr. Mansfield said he would have the bill amended so that the Governor and Executive Council would make this decision.

He told the committee that, in his opinion, such a commission would cause the "food barons" to be mindful and set their prices accordingly.

Mrs. Paul Keene, vice-president of the Housekeepers League of Massachusetts, said that the food situation is just as serious as any problem for which the State has a commission, and therefore the commission should be a permanent one. Mrs. Ida M. Hebbard, president of the Housekeepers League, also spoke for the proposed legislation.

Mr. Clark spoke in favor of his bill providing for the establishment of a Department of Supervision of Necessities.

He said that the State saw fit to establish an insurance department to protect the insured, and also saw fit to establish a State department of banks and banking, when not more than 20 per cent of the entire population of the Commonwealth have deposits in banks. In the question of food every man, woman and child in the State is interested, he said, and the need of a department to regulate the food prices is great.

His bill, he told the committee, would consider necessities of life—as food, ice and coal. The issuing of bulletins from time to time regarding the cost of necessities would be one of the most important functions of the department, he said.

Mrs. Eva Hoffman, representing five organizations in the poorer districts of Massachusetts, favored a commission. She told the committee that the people she represented want relief from extortionate prices.

"Wages have increased 20 per cent and prices have gone up 200 per cent," she said. "Because I advocated a food embargo, because I objected to allowing men of this country to send flour over to England to feed the people at war while we at home are starving I was suspected of being a German spy and was summoned before the Federal Grand Jury."

"But something has got to be done. I am doing my best to prevent food riots in my districts. What assurance have you got that there isn't going to be food riots. The people are hungry."

Others to speak in favor of a commission were Mrs. Alexander Chambers of Dorchester, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, Mrs. Gertrude Ainsbender and Mrs. Frances Maisson, representing Roxbury and Dorchester Jewish organizations.

Representatives of the Greater Boston Mothers League, United Hebrew Trades Councils, and kosher butchers unions, will meet in the West End tonight to consider a proposal for a simultaneous strike of the butchers

and a boycott of meat by Jewish women, in an effort to lower the price of various cuts of meat. The meeting also will take action on the form of a petition to be circulated for signatures, asking the Legislature to set aside at least two hours each week for the discussion with women of the problems of the high cost of living.

It is stated that the women have been aroused by recent advances in the price of the grades of meat purchased by the majority of Jewish families, in view of the opening of the Jewish Passover on April 11, a period during which the consumption of this product is very large among the people of the Jewish faith. Representatives of the mothers' leagues report that prices have advanced from 3 to 7 cents a pound on cuts of the better quality.

Mrs. Eva Hoffman, president of the West End Mothers League, who will be the principal speaker at the meeting tonight, says that several of the butchers have expressed their willingness to join the women in an effort to lower the prices by declaring a strike. Advances by wholesale dealers, she states, have caused the retailers to so reduce their prices that little or no profit remains, and as a consequence they are willing to cooperate in trying to bring about lower prices.

Mrs. Edward P. Barry, president of the Boston Housewives League, is perfecting plans for the organization of "ranches" in 10 cities and towns outside of Boston as a preliminary step to the formation of a larger league with the announced purpose of advocating and supporting constructive food legislation. It is announced that petitions are being circulated providing for the incorporation of the league.

This afternoon the Boston Housekeepers League will hold a meeting to protest against the high cost of living in the main hall of the East Boston High School. Mrs. Paul Keene is scheduled to deliver the main address.

## Markets Set Prices

Memphis, Tenn., Reports Steadily Increasing Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Investigation as to the food crops in the Memphis territory discloses the fact that prices within a radius of 100 miles are controlled by the city markets. Throughout the counties of West Tennessee and North Mississippi, farmers are getting very satisfactory prices, and from the producer to the retail merchant, a steady increase in profit is shown all along the line.

Eggs, which sell on the farm or in the small towns for 25 cents a dozen, are expressed to Memphis in cases of 30 dozen. The transportation costs 53 cents per case, which amounts to about 2 cents a dozen profit for the express companies. The commission merchant who handles these eggs sells on a 10 per cent basis, and the retailer who supplies the consumer claims an even greater profit, usually 20 per cent.

## Food Prices Decline

Strike Settlement Aids to Restore Normal Conditions

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The prices of perishable foodstuffs which went up during the danger of a railroad strike tended to decline yesterday, with indications of a quick return to conditions that obtained before the strike threat. The arrival of eggs and other products delayed by embargoes would restore the market to normality, it was believed.

Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan announced that the congress of farmers and all kinds of food producers authorized by Mayor Mitchell would probably be called by the Mayor to meet in New York late in May or early in June. The Governor of each State will be requested to send three delegates, and questions relating to food production and distribution throughout the country will be discussed. "Reports from Governors indicate that the congress will be well attended."

The Board of Aldermen is expected to consider an administration measure that would require all coal dealers to sell their commodities by weight. Many dealers now sell by the bushel, peck, and bucket, and, according to Commissioner Hartigan, this use of measures has permitted widespread frauds on the poorest people in the city.

The American Woman's Movement to Conserve Food Supply, it was announced, has started a campaign to make available for vegetable growing all idle land in and near the city. The parcels of land held by the Astor, Morris and other large estates will be sought for gardening purposes, it was said, and children's competitions in raising vegetables will be held.

## PRESENT PRICES OF MILK LIKELY TO BE CONTINUED

Present prices of milk are to continue through the summer probably, according to the resolutions passed by the executive committee of the New England Milk Producers' Association fixing the price to contractors for six months commencing April 1, at approximately the same price which has prevailed during the winter. A definite scale will not be adopted until certain matters at variance have been adjusted, it was announced.

A subcommittee consisting of F. W. Clark, president; Richard Pattee, secretary, and L. E. McIntire of the executive committee appointed to study marketing conditions, has made several recommendations to the general

committee and is in conference with certain contractors in regard to particular features of the scale.

It has been found that the present prices are not uniform at equal transportation distances and it is necessary that an equalization be arranged according to the cost of laying down milk in Boston. The committee had demanded that each contractor give to the producers supplying him the same premiums in all sections and it is also arranging that the contractors shall accept delivery at shipping points, the dealers to pay the freight and assume all risks of transportation.

## FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

"Food prices would have been high, even if there had been no war, in the opinion of Dr. Charles T. Hickok, of the Department of Economics of Coe College, Iowa. "I do not look for a marked reduction in the cost of living within the next few years," said Dr. Hickok, "and while large crops this coming summer will reduce the cost of some staple articles, yet prices as a whole will not come tumbling down. After the war prices will seek a new level, as the law of supply and demand adjusts itself to changed conditions."

The latest war industry in Holland is the boiling and salting of mussels for German consumption. Up to a month or two ago these humble shellfish which abound in the shallow waters of the Scheldt delta, were retailed for local consumption, and constituted a cheap popular food. They have now suddenly disappeared from the market, and instead of being eaten, are salted down in great quantities and bought up for Germany. Some of the workmen's families that have taken up the new occupation are earning about \$6 a day.

It is announced by the United States Department of Agriculture that statistics recently compiled show that the European war and the high prices of food have caused the people of this country to be more economical in the consumption of foodstuffs. They show that in the years of 1912 and 1913, before the war, the people of the United States were consuming 2.8 per cent more food than they produced. In the two war years, 1915 and 1916, the United States produced 1.2 per cent more food than it consumed. The people were consuming less edible grain, meat, dairy products, vegetables, sugar and fish, while the consumption of fruits and nuts and poultry and eggs had increased.

Two salmon canneries that will cost approximately \$100,000 each will be built this spring on Vancouver Island by the Lummi Bay Packing Company, Ltd., which has just been organized by stockholders and officials of the Lummi Bay Packing Company and Canadians. Thousands of dollars more

will be spent for tenders and seine boats. With the Lummi Island plant and the two British Columbia canneries operating the two companies will be able to put up about 300,000 cases per year, without taking into account future enlargements on Vancouver Island. In the new concern a number of Canadians are financially interested.

## FOOD WASTAGE IS ADVISED BY TRUCK GROWER

CHICAGO, Ill.—Cooperative curtailment of crops and deliberate wastage of from one-third to two-thirds of overproduction to keep up prices, was urged today by August Geweke, president of the Cook County Truck Gardeners' Association.

"Vegetables are going up," he said, "in a few more years truck growers will be held in higher esteem in business circles."

"We (the association) recommend to farmers to keep out of the city with their wagons. The system now is to pack the vegetables in a fancy way and discard the extra supply. It means dearer vegetables, but it is the only way the farmer can exist."

"We make efforts to increase the productivity of the soil. Overproduction results. Prices drop. It is to the farmer's interest to throw away from one-half to two-thirds of his crop if it keeps up the prices."

## REORGANIZATION OF GERMAN FOOD SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from STUTTGART, Germany.—At the instance of the Wurtemberg Minister of the Interior a thorough reorganization of the management of the food supply within the kingdom has been set afoot, with a view to increasing the willingness of the rural population to release the foodstuffs available. It is considered that previous regulations in this connection have not been observed to the extent desirable in the interest of national economy and resistance, and the new organization will aim at the collection and sale of all the food stuffs with which the rural population can possibly dispense, and at their careful and just distribution to the different towns and communities.

The organization is to be built up from below. In every community of agricultural importance a special war committee is to be formed with the pastor, the schoolmaster, or some responsible woman at its head, and this committee is to be connected with a collecting office for all quantities of foodstuffs in excess of the actual needs of the producers. Unions for the sale of agricultural products and agricultural women's unions are also to be called upon to assist in this work, while at the same time district

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committees are to be formed, and a central committee established in Stuttgart. The latter will consist of representatives of the Government, the towns and communities, agriculture, the State church, and the educational authorities, and will attend to the general organization of the food supply, to the carrying on of a suitable propaganda, and to the establishment of departments for enlightening the people as to the situation.

## SIMMONS COLLEGE

Players for the "Chinese Lantern," a play to be presented by the Simmons College Dramatic Club, have been chosen. A vote will be taken among the basketball players at the college to see which one is the best all around player and she will receive an individual award. The election of ushers for the junior prom will take place today. Miss Isabella Jones received the prize for the class song at a freshman rally yesterday. Other classes are preparing to select songs for the coming track meet.

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## PLAIN DUTY OF GOVERNMENT IS TO STOP STRIKES

Union Pacific Chairman So Tells Members of Newlands Transportation Coordination Committee of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Public interest requires the peaceable settlement of labor disputes involving the entire country, according to testimony of R. S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific Railway system, before the Newlands Transportation Committee today. He declared the belief that Congress undoubtedly has power to enact a law making it impossible for railway employees to "conspire" to tie up interstate commerce, but he would extend compulsory arbitration only to trainmen, telegraphers and those directly associated with the movement of interstate transportation.

Arbitration would be more efficient and less difficult of enforcement if applied only to those workmen intimately engaged in interstate movements, he said, and pointed out that in his estimation the chief difficulty with the Australian and New Zealand compulsory laws are that they apply arbitration to all classes of disputes.

He held that employees have no constitutional right to "conspire" to halt the business of railways for the purpose of forcing concessions. He stated that the motive must be judged, whether the intent is to harm another as a means to advantage or whether the attempt of labor to gain is based on the constitutional right of the individual.

One of the plainest duties of the National Government, Mr. Lovett held, is to provide the means for settling disputes between the roads and trainmen likely to lead to strikes and the suspension of commerce by resort to violence.

"Having exercised its power of regulation and permitted its exercise by the states, Congress must provide a 'workable' system of railroad regulation," declared Mr. Lovett.

"To blunder along with a series of unrelated, inconsistent and conflicting statutes enacted by different states, instead of providing a complete and carefully studied and prepared system of regulation," he contended, "is worse than folly for a country such as ours, dependent on the railroads for our daily bread."

"We believe the best method for unifying regulation to be Federal incorporation of the roads by general law, to make incorporation compulsory."

Probably \$1,000,000,000 annually should be spent for railroad improvements during the next decade, he stated. Almost every main line or should be double-tracked in the next 10 or 15 years, he said, and predicted that four and six track systems will be as common as double tracks were 10 years ago.

## SYSTEM OF AGE ANNUITIES URGED

A bill calling for the establishment of a State system of age annuities, accompanying the petition of Representative J. Weston Allen of Newton, was given a hearing today before the legislative committee on social welfare.

Representative Allen said that this bill would provide for a department to give an opportunity to all persons to protect themselves in old age. It provided for annuities of \$100 and \$200 and \$300.

Asked whether or not this was a substitution for the suggested old age, noncontributory pensions, Representative Allen said that it in no way conflicted with the Governor's program.

## SQUASH TENNIS IN FINAL ROUND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—M. A. Bergfeld and George Piel Jr. have reached the final round of play in the Class A squash tennis tournament at the New York Athletic Club. Each won his semifinal match Monday. Piel had a difficult task in eliminating Rufus Davis by a score of 15-10, 15-17 and 15-10. Davis put up a fine game in the second set, when he tied the game and continued on to win. Piel gained the lead in the third game and worked his cross-court to advantage. Bergfeld's game proved too much for F. J. Rocheverria, who was defeated in straight games by scores of 15-13, and 15-7.

## NEW C. P. R. FREIGHT CARRIER

VANCOUVER, B. C.—In line with the plans for the development of the British Columbia coast freight service the C. P. R. has decided to add another freight carrier to its equipment, says the Sun. Tenders for the construction of a 1200-ton capacity freight barge will be called for shortly, and it is expected that the boat will be built either in Vancouver or Victoria.

## SUPREME COURT RECESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A recess of the Supreme Court after decisions next Monday until April 9 was announced today by Chief Justice White.

## MILK BILLS HAVE HEARING

The joint legislative committees on Agriculture and Public Health heard five bills today all dealing with pure milk.

## BOSTON CARMEN DECLARE THEY ARE ALL FOR SOBRIETY

Exceptions Taken to President Brush's Letter Which They Say Gives Incorrect Inference

Boston street car employees emphatically stated today that "there is no more sober body of employees in the country," and declared themselves to be unreservedly on the side of sobriety. But, in a letter sent to Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, they say they feel that the publication of the recent general orders against liquor permitted an incorrect inference to be drawn.

Over the signatures of William Thompson, president, and Patrick Smith, business manager of the union, the executive board last night attempted to set right what incorrect inferences may have been drawn from that order.

The order provided that use of liquor, even when off duty, by employees having as great responsibilities as those of the Elevated company, would, if they thereby impaired their efficiency and rendered doubtful their fitness for their duties, be sufficient cause for dismissal.

Expressing surprise that the impression should have been given that Boston carmen drink to excess, the union officials said that such insinuations are "an insult to every decent member of the organization."

"We regret very much to have to take issue with you," they wrote to the company officials, "but we should regret very much more if we failed in the duty which we owe to our members. There is no more sober body of employees in the country."

Interviewed at the office of the Boston Carmen's Union, 485 Old South Building, today, Secretary Hurley of the union declared that the union men want sobriety as much as do railroad officials. They object only to the implication that they have not been living up to their convictions.

Attention was called to a statement recently made by the company officials to the effect that the Boston Elevated employees are the most courteous and best public servants in the country.

The union men appreciate the fact that the safety of women and children is daily entrusted to them and they take exception to any inference that they would be careless of their trust. Officials of the street car company, on the other hand, maintain that the order was published as a rule of conduct and implies that all company employees, because they are retained as such, do not use liquor to excess. It is added that the order affects every employee, including the president himself, and carries with it no insinuations.

## CUT-OVER LANDS IN LOUISIANA TO BE CULTIVATED

NEW ORLEANS, La.—One of the largest sales of land ever consummated in Tangipahoa Parish has just been made public, says a dispatch to the Item from Hammond. Holton brothers are the purchasers of the tract, consisting of 40,000 acres of cut-over land, acquired of the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company of Kentwood, and located in the northeastern section of Tangipahoa Parish, adjoining the cut-over land of Loranger brothers, owners of the Genesee Lumber Company.

It is said that the sale is the most significant feature of agricultural development in this parish in a decade, and presages the establishing of one of the largest stock and agricultural farms in Louisiana.

The sale involves an expenditure close around \$250,000. Of the 40,000 acres just purchased, a great deal will be immediately improved. Hay, corn, oats, alfalfa, rape, vetches, clovers, etc., will be cultivated extensively.

Citizens of this section of Tangipahoa Parish point to Holton brothers' confidence in the soil as a most satisfying endorsement of the opportunities offered farmers.

## TRAINING SCHOOL PLANS FOR TECH

A project to increase the usefulness of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a training school and to place its work on a footing similar to that at West Point is being considered by officials of the United States Government. If such a plan were to be carried out, new courses in military training and engineering would be established at Technology. The course would be an enlargement of that now given at the Institute.

In order to give the members of the engineering corps at Technology practical experience, trips into the country have been arranged at which bridge building reconnaissance and pioneer work will be done.

## LIQUOR TRAFFIC UNDER FIRE

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Asserting that it is impossible for any human institution to withstand the battering the liquor traffic is undergoing, Malcolm R. Patterson, former Governor of Tennessee spoke on "The Mind of the Nation" before the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, says the Times-Picayune. "I do not blame the men in the liquor business nor the poor victims of alcohol," he said. "The wrong should be laid at the door of the Government itself. The slow-moving processes of the Government have been outstripped by individual thought and sentiment."

## CARRANZA PLAN FOR PEACE IS NOT FAVORED

Secretary Lansing Writes to Mexican President-Elect Calling Attention to Plot and Refusing Arms Embargo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The text of reply by the United States Government to the note of General Carranza requesting a concert of action by neutrals to bring about an embargo of arms shipments to belligerent nations was given out for publication today. It was as follows:

"In his note of Feb. 11, 1917, the President-elect proposes to all neutral governments that the groups of contending powers (in present European conflict) be invited, in common accord and on the basis of absolutely perfect equality on either side, to bring this war to an end either by their own effort or by availing themselves of the good offices or friendly mediation of all the countries, which would jointly extend that invitation."

"If within a reasonable time peace could not be restored by these means, the neutral countries would then take necessary measures to reduce the confagration to its narrowest limit by refusing any kind of implements to the belligerents and suspending commercial relations with the warring nations until the said confagration shall have been smothered."

"The United States has given careful and sympathetic consideration to the proposals of the de facto Government, not only because they come from a neighboring republic in whose welfare and friendship the United States has a peculiar and permanent interest, but because these proposals have for their end the object which the President had hoped to attain from his discussion a few months ago of the aims of the belligerents and their purposes in the war. Of the futile results of the President's efforts at that time General Carranza is no doubt aware. Instead of the conflict being resolved into a discussion of terms of peace, the struggle both on land and on sea has been renewed with intensified vigor and bitterness."

"To such an extent has one group of belligerents carried warfare on the high seas involving destruction of American ships and lives of American citizens, in contravention of the pledges heretofore solemnly given the Government of the United States, that it was deemed necessary within the past few weeks to sever relations with one of the Governments of the allied Central Powers."

"To render the situation still more acute, the Government of the United States has unearthed a plot laid by the government dominating the Central Powers to embroil not only the Government and people of Mexico but also the government and people of Japan in war with the United States. At the time this plot was conceived, the United States was at peace with the government and people of the German Empire, and German officials and German subjects were not only enjoying but abusing the liberties and privileges freely accorded to them on American soil and under American protection."

"In these circumstances, all of which were existent when the note under acknowledgment was received, the Government of the United States finds itself, greatly to its regret and contrary to its desires, in a position which precludes it from participating at present in the proposal of General Carranza that the neutral governments jointly extend an invitation to the belligerent countries to bring the war to an end either by their own efforts or by availing themselves of the good offices or friendly mediation of neutral countries."

"At the present stage of the European struggle the superiority of the Entente powers on the seas has prevented supplies from reaching the Central Powers from the Western Hemisphere. To such a degree has this restriction of maritime commerce extended that all routes of trade between Americas and the continent of Europe are either entirely cut off or seriously interrupted."

"This condition is not new. In 1915 the central governments complained of their inability to obtain arms and ammunition from the United States while these supplies were being shipped freely to the ports of their enemies. The discussion of the subject culminated in the American note of Aug. 12, 1915 (a copy of which is inclosed), to the Austro-Hungarian Government, upholding the contention of the United States that its inability to ship munitions of war to the Central Powers was not of its own desire or making, but was due wholly to the naval superiority of the Entente powers."

"Believing that this position of the United States is based upon sound principles of international law and is consonant with the established practice of nations, the President directs me to say that he cannot bring himself to consider such a modification of these principles or of this practice as compliance with General Carranza's proposal to suspend commercial relations with the warring nations would entail."

"The President regrets, therefore, that, however desirous he may be of cooperating with General Carranza in finding a solution of the world problem that is intruding itself upon all countries, he is, for the reasons set forth, unable at present to direct his energies towards the accomplishment of the lofty purposes of the President-elect in the way suggested by his proposals."

"The President would not be understood, however, as desiring to impede the progress of a movement leading to the resumption of peaceful relations between all of the belligerents, and would not, therefore, wish the Mexican Government to feel that his inability to act in the present stage of affairs should in any way militate against the attainment of the high ideals of General Carranza by the cooperation of other neutral governments in the use of their good offices and friendly mediation to bring about the end of the terrible war which is being waged between the great powers of Europe. I am, etc."

"ROBERT LANSING."

## BROOKLINERS PROTEST LIQUOR SALE ON BORDER

Petitions of Two Parties for Boston Licenses on the Edge of Town's Boundary Line to Result in an Emphatic Protest

Led by the Rev. William Wallace Iliffe, pastor of the Brookline Presbyterian Church, and the Board of Selectmen of the town of Brookline, many people of Brookline are preparing to make emphatic protest to the Boston Licensing Board against its granting liquor licenses to James W. Hession and Frank Reynolds at Huntington Avenue and South Huntington Avenue on the edge of the Boston-Brookline line. The Hession application is for a fourth class license, while the Reynolds application is for a second class, or saloon license.

The formal protest by the Board of Selectmen will be made to the Boston Licensing Board in writing in a very short time. It is possible that a public hearing will be held. That Brookline people will attend in force, armed with all the influence in their power, those backing the fight declare.

The Rev. Mr. Iliffe went before the Board of Selectmen yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He said that he made his talk short as the selectmen agreed emphatically with him that Brookline didn't want line-liquor licenses granted.

Mr. Iliffe recalled how the town had consistently voted no-license and that it would make just as emphatic a resistance to have licensed places set up on the line.

He said the approaches to Brookline were sufficiently unsightly as things now are without allowing them to be made worse. He spoke of certain buildings which were at the gateways to the town and of the long lines of billboards on other approaches. He declared it would be a shame and an outrage to allow two liquor-vending places to be set up in the beautiful boulevards at that point. He said they would ruin the boulevards there and be a blot on the parkways.

The selectmen assured Mr. Iliffe that they felt about the proposition exactly as he did. He had no argument to make beyond setting forth his opposition for himself and his church and friends as a pastor and a citizen of the town. He was told that the selectmen would take up the matter and lodge vigorous and formal protest with the Boston Licensing Board against its granting the applications.

Mr. Iliffe said that he hoped the protests would be sufficient. He said that everything that could be done to prevent saloons being set up along the Brookline-Boston line would be done. The town had always voted against having the business in its own borders and it would oppose the applications as a matter of consistency. No other reason could be at the bottom of the applications, he said, than that such places would expect to get the bulk of their trade from people in the town who had been outvoted on the straight-out issue.

The case is to be watched by the selectmen and by the church people of Brookline. The protest, once in the hands of the Licensing Board, will have a public hearing probably if desired.

## STREET RAILWAY INQUIRY IS SOUGHT

Former Senator Robert M. Washburn, before the legislative committee on Street Railways today, urged an investigation of the entire question of relief for the street railway companies of the State, including the question of public ownership, by a commission to consist of the tax commissioner, three business men, two senators, three representatives and one member of the Public Service Commission.

Bentley W. Warren, counsel for the Massachusetts Street Railway Association and James F. Jackson, counsel for the Bay State Company, urged the committee to recommend legislation to relieve street railways from certain obligations of expense for the repair of streets maintenance of public ways and of streets between street railway tracks. The hearing was closed.

## SCHOOL COAL FROM MINES

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Deploping the lack of storage facilities for coal in the various public schools yet highly satisfied with the manner in which the coal situation has been handled this year in spite of the handicap, members of the Board of Education committee on supplies have given consideration to the problem for next year, says the Post. With a saving on coal of \$6000 this year, the committee plans to buy its supply next year on the same plan, that of purchase at the mines.

## SHINGLE BILL INDORSED

The legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs reported this afternoon the asphalt shingle bill by which authority to pass upon shingles of that substance is taken from the Building Commission and given to the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. The legislation is the result of a controversy between the manufacturers and certain builders on the one hand and the Boston building commissioner on the other. Senator Lawler and Representative McInerney are recorded as dissenters on the bill.

## BOSTON COUNCIL PASSES ORDERS OF \$10,000,000

In Addition to \$1,000,000 for Sewerage Work Annual Loan Order Amounting to \$9,000,000 Takes Its First Reading

The Boston City Council passed two orders amounting to \$10,000,000 yesterday one authorizing an appropriation of \$600,000 to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works for the construction of sewerage works in the city and \$400,000 for the continuation, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, of the special sewerage system which is being installed in the Charles River basin drainage area.

The Council also, on motion of Councilman Ballantyne, passed on first reading the annual loan order, this year for \$9,000,000, for use by the city for expenses in anticipation of the income from the taxes which will not be put in bulk until October and November. The order is for a possible maximum but it is not likely that the auditor and the treasurer will borrow that amount. Last year the amount actually borrowed was \$7,000,000. It is possible it will not amount to that much this year.

Three orders of the Mayor amounting to \$120,000 were referred to the council's Committee on Finance. They were \$68,000 for the remodeling in a measure of Faneuil Hall along the lines recommended by the Boston Society of Architects and the City Planning Board; \$50,000 for improvements on the Quincy Market and \$2000 for a water curtain system for the Old State House.

The following matters have been recommended by the Mayor for adoption by the City Council, and become effective on the dates named, unless previously rejected or withdrawn: In effect after April 6, order for loan of \$9500 for reconstruction of engine house 15; in effect after April 20, order for loan of \$50,000 for heating plant, Deer Island; order for loan of \$10,000 for police station, Roslindale; order for loan of \$297,000 for city playgrounds; in effect after May 4, order for loan of \$34,500 for fire station, Readville; order for loan of \$150,000 for site for police station 2; order for loan of \$500,000 for acceptance and construction of highways by the Board of Street Commissioners.

The City Council yesterday afternoon agreed as executive committee to hold a public hearing at 7:30 next Monday night to discuss the proposition to have street traffic on Washington Street remain as it is, trolley cars being barred from 10 a. m. till 5:30 in the evening and vehicular traffic in the same hours moving northward only between Essex Street and Franklin Street. These regulations first went into effect on Dec. 4 of last year and from time to time have been continued to permit of a thorough study of the problem.

The Boston Stationers Association yesterday presented a formal protest to the City Council against Mayor Curley's plan to have the city's stationery supplies all purchased through the printing department at wholesale rate and then distributed as requisitioned by the various departments.

Plans for the expenditure of \$53,000 from the accumulated income from the Parkman fund were outlined to the City Council by Mayor Curley yesterday in a communication which was referred to the Parkman fund committee.

Special meeting of the United Improvement Association will be held at the Quincy House tomorrow night, at which the delegates will consider a recommendation that Mayor Curley be asked to appoint an unpaid commission to plan for changing more than 1100 duplications in street names now in Boston; also that vehicular traffic be barred from the business section of Washington Street, except at certain hours, and that street cars be allowed to run at all hours.

## MEXICAN AND U. S. BORDER FEELING GOOD

FT. BLISS, Tex.—Major General Pershing, commander of the Southern Department, has officially thanked General Murguía, Mexican commander in Juarez, for the friendly relations established between the American and Mexican army officers on this part of the border. Following a review of troops of this district by General Pershing, he told General Murguía that he was highly pleased at this "era of good feeling" which is being established.

General Murguía, Gen. Pablo Gonzales, Andres Garcia, inspector-general of Mexican consulates; Mexican Consul Bravo and the staffs of two generals were General Bell's guests at the review following a banquet in Juarez in honor of General Murguía, at which General Bell and his staff were guests.

## STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE URGED IN CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—S. Glen Andrus, secretary of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, has returned from San Francisco, where he attended a conference between a committee from the California Association of Commercial Secretaries and the California Development Board, says the Union. The object of the meeting was to lay the matter of forming a State-wide organization, presumably a State chamber of commerce, before the Development board. The question came up at the recent meeting of the secretaries held in this city, at which time a committee to take the matter up with the development board was named.

The secretaries' association wants a State-wide organization, similar to the United States Chamber of Commerce, to take up all important matters in connection with the various chambers of commerce throughout the State, and through which body the State chamber can work. They put the matter squarely up to the development board, and the directors of the board indorsed the proposition, and will recommend to the development board that such an organization be formed.

If the proposed organization is formed the development board will be the nucleus around which the State Chambers of Commerce and boards of trade will work.

## THREE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FOR MERRIMACK PLAN

Massachusetts Legislative Committee Hears Appeals for Proposed Improvement of River

Congressmen John Jacob Rogers of Lowell, Augustus P. Gardner of Hamilton, and Michael F. Phelan of Lynn spoke before the House Committee on Ways and Means of the Massachusetts Legislature today in advocacy of an appropriation of \$3,500,000 from the State treasury toward making the Merrimack River navigable from the sea to Lowell, the State's money to be used only in the event that Congress appropriates an equal amount for the same purpose. The river is now navigable from the sea to Haverhill, 18 miles by river below Lowell. The big textile city of Lawrence lies between.

Congressmen Rogers and Phelan unqualifiedly indorsed the project, but Congressman Gardner said that he would favor it only in case the work can be done for \$10,000,000 or less. Even then, he continued, he would vote against the rivers and harbors bill in Congress containing the proposed Merrimack improvement appropriation if the bill included such objectionable items as have been inserted in similar bills in Congress.

Congressman Rogers spoke about the transportation congestion in Lawrence and Lowell. Lowell's transportation facilities, equipped to handle 8000 cars per week, have for the last two years been handling on an average of 9000 per week. Freight rates are also to the disadvantage of these cities, coal being \$2 a ton more in Lowell and Lawrence than it is in Boston. He said that practically every large industry in both cities is on record in favor of the improvement, the only opposition coming from a purely selfish source, the congressional claimants, namely, the waterpower companies.

Congressman Phelan told the committee that Congress will not take any affirmative action on the subject until Massachusetts has taken the first step. Of the 37 projects begun during the past seven years, local cooperation had been required by Congress in 27, and in nearly all of these cases the local contribution has been at least 50 per cent. The public outcry against "pork" has tended to prevent approval by Congress of any projects until the community affected has pledged itself to cooperate, he said.

## IRON IN BRITISH COLUMBIA TO BE DEVELOPED

VICTORIA, B. C.—It is the intention of the Government to prove up iron ore deposits on the coast by means of diamond drilling before anything is done in the way of assisting in the establishment of industries, judging from statements made when a Vancouver Board of Trade delegation conferred with the Provincial Executive regarding the development of the iron and steel industry in British Columbia, says the Colonist.

The Hon. Mr. Sloan, Minister of Mines, in speaking to the delegation said: "It is our intention to do diamond drilling on various iron properties and we hope within a few months to show a certain amount of ore actually blocked out. We will also divide the province into mining areas, each in charge of a competent mining engineer, so that the Government will be gathering data constantly. The iron industry, if established in the province, will lead to many other industries and the Government is anxious to bring it here if we can satisfy ourselves that we have the ore in proper quantity and other conditions are favorable."

Premier Brewster told the Vancouver delegation that during his recent trip to Ottawa he had taken the question up with the Dominion Government, asking for assistance in the event of the iron industry being started in this province, seeing that years ago Ottawa had aided the Eastern iron and smelters.

## SOCIALIST PROGRAM OF WAR DISCUSSION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Socialist Party will register a protest against war when it meets in St. Louis on April 7, unless more disturbing elements are added to the present crisis, according to Allen Benson, Socialist candidate for presidency last fall. "I am not in favor of war yet," he stated today. "I can't see where there is any crisis. And I don't know any Socialist that would favor a war as a result of the present situation. We are going to meet to discuss our attitude if war should come from this situation."

## MEXICAN POSTAGE RATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to an article published in El Dictamen, of Vera Cruz, and reprinted in a commerce report the Mexican rates of postage, in Mexican metallic currency are to be, on letters and sealed packages 0.7 of an ounce or fraction, 5 centavos for city mail, 10 for Mexico, United States, Cuba, Canada, and other Postal Union countries. All other destinations are to be 20 centavos.

## VICTORIAN CLUB TO MEET

S. K. Ratcliffe of England, special correspondent for the Manchester Guardian, will address the members of the Victorian Club next Thursday evening in the Hotel Bellevue, Boston on "Men of the Hour in England: The National Leaders, Their Personalities, Aims and Achievements."

## BILL TO RESTRICT THE CARRYING OF LIQUOR INDORSED

Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature Favorably Reports Measure Amending the Present "Pony Express" Law

With but one of its 15 members dissenting, the Committee on Mercantile Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature today voted to report favorably the "pony-express permit" bill which changes the liquor law so that the authorities of no-license cities and towns will no longer be obliged to grant at least one permit for the expressing of intoxicating liquors into their territory. Representative Curran of Boston was the only member who dissented formally, but several other members reserved their right to dissent and to vote against the bill, if they so desired, when it came up for debate.

Together with the "liquor transportation" bill which passed last year's Legislature, the "pony express" permit bill, if enacted, will make no-license cities and towns practically dry. Residents may still obtain liquor by having it sent in by railroad express, but they will have to call in person at the railroad station to receive it.

The "pony express" permit bill was introduced on petition of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and was favored at a public hearing before the Committee on Mercantile Affairs by representatives of several city and town governments, organizations of clergymen and churches, by civic and reform societies, and by many individuals. They declared that the present law authorizing the granting of at least one permit to express liquor into no-license territory tended to nullify the no-license vote.

It was pointed out that while only one permit had to be granted under the law the expressmen holding the permit could employ as many conveyances as he chose and bring in as much liquor as was sought.

The opponents at the hearing were a representative of an expressmen's league, and the legislative counsel of the Massachusetts Brewers Association and the Massachusetts Spirits and Wine Dealers Association.

The bill provides that the word "shall," in section 2 of the "pony-express" liquor law, shall be changed to "may," and that there be added at the end of the section the provision that the authorities "may in their discretion refuse to grant any and all such permits."

## SERVICE BOARD CHAIRMAN URGES ELEVATED INQUIRY

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the Public Service Commission, speaking before the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs today with regard to the Boston Elevated Relief Bill, said that he believed an investigation should be held before fares were increased. Later he said, in answer to questions by Representative Lonsamey, that he believed that the expenditures of money on account of the Cambridge subway should be checked up before the bore was purchased by the State, as recommended in the report of the special commission.

Mr. Macleod followed J. J. Casey, a member of the Cambridge Board of Assessors, who opposed the location of an inclosed transfer point at Central Square. Mr. Casey's objections were based on the taxation features of the special commission's report and were to a large extent local to his own city.

Mr. Macleod, in opening, offered an amendment to the bill that accompanied the special board's report by which the Public Service Commission would be given the power to pass on locations for inclosed transfer areas outside of Boston after the Boston Transit Commission had established them.



## BOSTON GIVES INSTRUCTION IN HOW TO GARDEN

Experts at City Greenhouses Show Citizens How to Prepare the Soil, Plant the Seed and Take Care of the Shoots

Boston's Municipal School in Gardening, which is being conducted at the city greenhouses, Massachusetts Avenue and East Cottage Street, Dorchester, is proving to be just what Mayor Curley and Chairman John H. Dillon of the Park Recreation Department intended it to be—a place where people who know nothing or little of the subject may soon learn exactly how to make and carry on a practical vegetable garden.

In the city greenhouses in Dorchester, Chairman Dillon has two well-skilled gardeners and practical horticulturists assigned to the duty of meeting inquiring visitors and showing them how to make hotbeds, prepare the soil in their back yards, what to plant, when and how to plant, how to irrigate and how to cultivate the garden, once the tender shoots are growing.

That the Mayor and the Park Department chairman hit upon a practical plan of helping the people defy, in a measure, the climbing prices, the attendance at the Municipal Garden School proves. People have visited the greenhouse from all over Boston and other localities.

Last week a young woman who is living in Newton and who came to this part of the United States very recently from California and Oregon, visited the city garden school. She wanted to know something about Massachusetts soil and how vegetables she was well acquainted with on "the coast" would do in Massachusetts and Newton.

She was asked just what sort of soil there was at her Newton home, about shade, light and whether the ground was inclined to be wet or dry. The visitor was ushered by attendants to the end of greenhouse No. 4 and there one of the garden teachers showed her a miniature hotbed and told her how she could make one at her Newton place. He told her that humus, or vegetable matter, was essential to good garden soil and to turn under the sod when digging up the "patch" she proposed to plant this spring.

How do you know when the ground is "right" for digging for a garden? Why, make it up into a ball. If it sticks together like mud or putty—wait a week. When the earth refuses to be molded into a mud ball but breaks apart and passes through the fingers—got out the spade and the hoe and get to work. The garden teacher told the Oregon girl all this.

For a small patch, 10 to 20 feet in extent, radishes, lettuce, endive, the oyster plant, the French short-horn carrot, the Swiss chard (or beet), for its top, which makes splendid "greens," and the stalks stew as well as asparagus, but are too dark when cooked to prove popular—all these are indicated as practical for the small city and suburban home truck garden.

As a rule plant seed about three times the diameter of the seed below the surface. That's pretty close to the top in many small seeds. But peas and beans are more hardy, and they will stand deeper planting. This is more of the practical talk the instructor gives his pupils, who are told never to rake off vegetable matter from the soil but to "turn it under."

Peat bogs furnish excellent material for turning into good garden soil, the visitors are told at the greenhouse. If work yard is bare and supports no vegetation, not even the omnipresent weed, then cart in the loam if a garden is to be made.

The visitors, who have been coming to the greenhouse in greater numbers daily since the Mayor and the chairman made public the fact that instruction is to be given there mornings and afternoons, are to have an opportunity next Tuesday to learn just how to make a big outdoor hotbed. Back of the greenhouses stands a long frame and the city gardeners are to prepare the soil in this next Tuesday and then get ready to seed it.

From next week, weather permitting, the lessons will be given very largely outdoors. The instructors tell the people how they can give their gardens a "good start" by getting soil, preparing it, putting it in boxes and then planting lettuce or other salad material in the boxes and putting them in low windows, where the sun and the light will help. Then the tender shoots may be transplanted to the outdoor garden when outside conditions permit.

The whole course of instruction is eminently practical—there's no sign of "fad" about it from first to last. Many of the visitors exclaim over the contents of the municipal greenhouses. "Why, I never dreamed that the city of Boston had any such greenhouses," said one visitor.

"Where did you think the flowers which start so early in the Public Garden and in Franklin Park and in the other city parks came from?" asked one of the garden teachers.

"Well, I never thought anything about it. These greenhouses of the city are a revelation to me."

The greenhouses are filled with many a rare bloom today. For instance, there are displays of rubber plants, palms, lemons and oranges. The banana growing is something that commands instant attention from the visitor. There is a fine, tall banana tree shooting up right in the entrance to greenhouse No. 6. On the tables at both sides of the greenhouse are masses of variegated vincas. Around the banana tree are specimens of the *Dracaena draco*, to be remarked



Banana tree in Boston city greenhouse is in center foreground with variegated vincas and geraniums in pots—Plants in pots on floor are *Dracaena draco*

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

II.

The second period in the development of government in Massachusetts seems to have a natural beginning with the new charter granted to the Massachusetts Bay Colony by William and Mary in 1691, which, although not so democratic as the original charter, annulled by Charles II in 1684, did take a long step forward in the direction of religious liberty and toleration. Prior to, one had to be a member of the Congregational Church in order to vote or hold public office; the new charter extended these rights to Episcopalians and others besides Congregationalists.

In the seven years between the two charter governments, the colony was without representative government and the native-born colonists had their first taste of despotism. The early charter had allowed election of the Governor and was practically without limitation except in the general provision that laws passed by the General Court must be in accord with the policy of England. Sir Edmund Andros, appointed by James II in 1685 to be Governor of the colony, abolished the General Court, levied taxes arbitrarily, confiscated property without due process of law and established a strict censorship of the press.

The new Governor tried to apply the same autocratic pressure in the New World which his royal master, James II, was attempting to impose on the American colonists' brother and cousins in England and Scotland; and just as Englishmen and Scotsmen resisted the King's attempt to destroy liberties which had been won during centuries of struggle for themselves and for those who had crossed the Atlantic, so, too, the American colonists withstood as far as possible the decrees of Governor Andros. With the overthrow of James II the colonists openly rebelled, cast Governor Andros into prison and restored popular government.

The new charter, granted two years later by William and Mary, while providing for the important extension of religious liberty already noted, did not restore the provision for election of the Governor by the people. The loss of this earlier right proved to be one of the seeds of the disaffection which gradually developed into the Revolution of 1776.

Under the new charter, Plymouth Colony, which had had a representative government similar to that of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, became merged in the later, and from 1691 the governmental history of the two colonies runs in the same channel. Maine and Nova Scotia also were included in the territory covered by the William and Mary charter.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and secretary of the colony were to be appointed by the Crown. The Governor was to have a veto over legislation and, in any event, laws agreed to in the colony were to be sent to England for approval. If not disapproved within a period of three years, they were to have the effect of law. The Lieutenant-Governor was to succeed the Governor in case of a vacancy in the office of executive.

The Council of Assistants to the Governor, which was to have 36 instead of 18 members, as provided for in the early charter, continued to include the embryonic structure of the present-day Executive Council and the State Senate, though in a more marked degree than under the royal charter. The term "councillors" was used in the new charter and there was provision that at least

seven of the "councillors" should sit as advisers of the Governor when called by him. This arrangement was the forerunner of the present Executive Council of eight members, elected by districts, meeting regularly every Wednesday to approve appointments, contracts, etc., and to aid the Governor in numerous minor ways.

The "councillors" sat as an upper chamber of the General Court as in the days of the earlier charter and gradually came to assume the position of the modern State Senate. They were elected by the members of the General Court, an arrangement which the framers of the Federal Constitution undoubtedly had in thought when they provided for election of the United States Senators by the Legislatures of the several states. This plan has only recently been abandoned in favor of direct election of the national Senators by the voters themselves.

Direct election of the members of the General Court by the qualified voters of the colony was retained in the William and Mary charter, the election having been made much more representative, of course, by removal of the religious limitation. There continued to be a small property requirement for voting. Each town was allowed to send two representatives to the General Court. Annual sessions, still in vogue in Massachusetts, were provided for in the William and Mary charter, whereas in the earlier charter the General Court sat four times each year.

The judiciary as a department distinct from the legislative and executive branches of the Government, was further developed under the charter of 1691. There was an extension of the court system. Judicial authority heretofore invested in the Governor or the General Court being turned over almost wholly to the courts. The General Court was relieved of the appointment of all judges, sheriffs, marshals, justices of the peace, etc., being vested in the Governor and Council. As a check on possible corruption through judicial appointments, the people were given the right of appeal from the courts to the King and Privy Council in England.

In effect, the William and Mary charter, while extending religious liberty, operated to limit representative government. By linking the executive branch of the colonial government close to the royal power abroad, the new charter opened an avenue through which the colonists came to feel directly the effects of the varying policies of successive English rulers. Realizing at what they believed were unnecessary restrictions or unjust rulings, the colonists hampered the royal Governors by refusing appropriations and by instituting investigation committees to inquire into conditions which reflected upon the executive.

Friction developed into more serious relations, which are mainly historical. Exactly two years before the day when armed resistance was to be felt at Bunker Hill relations had become so strained that the Governor declared the General Court, then sitting at Salem, dissolved. The General Court, declining to admit the Governor's messenger, whose errand had been learned, dissolved itself after making arrangements to assemble the first Provincial Congress.

**LONDON FLOUR AND BRAN PRICES**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting of the London Flour Millers Association, the following prices were fixed: New "G. R." flour 58s. 6d. to 61s., according to the quality, in charged bags per sack of 280 pounds delivered; if in hessians 1s. more. Ordinary bran £13-15s., coarse middlings £13 15s. per ton, ex-mill, bags included.

## WOMEN'S BOARD NAMED FOR DINING HALLS OF HARVARD

Committee of Seven Matrons to Observe Conditions and Make Informal Notes

Harvard kitchens and dining halls will henceforth be operated under the eyes of a committee of seven matrons, appointed by the board of overseers of Harvard University to visit and inspect them, according to the secretary of the corporation at the university, who today announced the names of the women on the committee. They are Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Mrs. Henry Parkman, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Robert Lovett, Mrs. Charles A. Porter, Mrs. S. L. W. Richardson and Mrs. Percy D. Haughton.

The new action does not amount to an order for an investigation, and is a friendly act, aiming to increase the service rather than to disclose unsatisfactory conditions. The committee is similar to the visiting committees, which have been regularly appointed to visit other departments of the university, and, according to the secretary, was asked for because Harvard freshmen are now required to board in the freshmen dormitories.

Following their visits to the halls the women will write informal reports, which they will keep on file and use as data for changes to be proposed, if any.

There are five dining halls at Harvard, three of them freshmen halls in the freshmen dormitories, near the Charles River. The other two are Memorial Hall and Foxcroft Hall, both adjacent to the yard. The Freshmen and Memorial halls' service is on a weekly basis and hired waiters are used. At Foxcroft, service is a la carte and student waiters are employed.

## FUTURE OF OIL FUEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting of the Institution of Petroleum Technologists at the Royal Society of Arts, Professor J. S. Brame read a paper on "Liquid Fuel and its Combustion." He spoke of the coming development of the use of oil fuel, and of its advantages over coal, but added that no member of the institution was likely to make the mistake of some ardent enthusiasts in regarding oil fuel as a fuel of universal application in place of coal. He discussed the calorific value of petroleum fuel oils, various methods of combustion and the advantages and disadvantages of some of the better known and more successful atomizers. All petroleum men, he said, had faith in oil fuel as being the nearest approach to the ideal fuel, if burnt under conditions founded on sound theory. They all expected it to attain increased importance in the future, especially in internal-combustion engines. He did not believe that oil fuel would lose its importance as a steam-raising fuel in units of large size, such as modern battleships and cruisers, or the more modest and large fast liners. The great difficulties that had to be overcome with regard to construction, weight, and space occupied by oil-driven internal-combustion engines to give the enormous output per shaft, led most marine engineers to feel confident of the future of the oil-fired boiler and steam turbine. In locomotive practice, also, he concluded, there was no promise of the internal-combustion engine supplanting the steam engine, and in that field oil fuel had proved its value probably more than in any other commercial application.

## MAN POWER BILL RATIFIED IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The man-power bill has been adopted by the Senate without any modifications, in accordance with the demand of the Minister of War and the reporter on the bill speaking for the army commission.

There was a good deal of criticism on the part of some senators who objected to the Senate being merely regarded as an assembly for the registration of bills. General Lyautey, in his speech in support of the measure, said that the reason he asked the Senate to pass the bill without modifications was that the country absolutely needed the men which the bill, once it had become law, would immediately put at their disposal. It is certain, continued General Lyautey, that mere numbers are not going to give us victory. The present war is mainly an industrial war and the greatest national effort must be directed towards providing more and more war material. But this does not alter the fact that no single portion of our front must be allowed to weaken unless we want to run the risks of grave misadventure. For nearly three years that front has held the enemy in check and is pushing him back, little by little, until the day comes for the overwhelming attack which will make the invasion a thing of the past, and give France back her old frontiers.

General Lyautey finally promised to take into careful consideration the agricultural requirements of the country and the necessity for preserving the equilibrium between the needs of the front and those of the rest of the Nation. The basis of the economic life of the future is tomorrow's victory, he declared, and the bill now before the Senate will provide those immediate reinforcements which the units at the front cannot do without.

## B. U. GIRL STUDENTS BAR BEER AT DINNER

Girls students at the College of Business Administration of Boston University have succeeded in having all beer barred at the annual banquet, which is to be held soon, in the Hotel Vendome, after one of the first open discussions of the matter ever held by the students. Although girls are greatly in the minority they have been upheld in their protest by many young men who wish to keep the affair "clean." It is nothing unusual for the banquet of the Boston University students to be "dry," but particular significance is given to this year's decision as the "pros and cons" of the subject have been given prominent place in the debate of the students, for the first time.

## MECHANICAL AIDS ON FARMS URGED FOR CANADA MEN

Use of Machinery to Increase Profits Without Extra Help Called Good Management

TORONTO, Ont.—With the desire to accomplish more production on the farm, the desire for more and improved machinery arrives, because the man who wants to make his farm give him more for his efforts must be making a fairly hard try under existing circumstances, says the Mail and Empire. The determination to take advantage of mechanical help is a most worthy one and shows a brightness in conceiving the possibility of increased returns, from the employment of extra hands at a price that insures a fixed profit per head.

In other words, not much credit is due the man who increases his output by merely adding workers and acreage to his farm business; the man who really "does something worth while in the farming line, is the one that multiplies his production without extra hand labor, either in the number of men employed or in extra exertion by those already engaged.

Multiplication of the producing capacity of a farm by means of the use of machinery, at a cost that is not excessive, can well be considered good farm management and when to this increase of production, the maintenance of fertility of the soil is added, then the instigator of this combined attainment may be called an economist with good excuse.

The use of farm machinery to the greatest possible extent is justified because the materials used in the construction of the machines cannot be put to a better use. The same may be said of fertilizers in nearly all cases.

Up to the present, many farming operations remain unsimplified by any discovery in the way of machinery; these consist of such practices as fruit-picking, cutting potato seed and pruning, all of which demand direct hand-power in the carrying out.

By the use of home-made devices, which can be constructed now before the rush season of planting commences, the farmer can save many unnecessary movements in carrying out work that, so far, is too intricate for the application of machinery.

## CONTROL OF CANALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The following committee has been appointed by the Board of Trade to control the canals recently taken possession of by the Board: Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C. M. G. (chairman), Mr. A. J. Ash, Mr. A. Peploe, Mr. A. J. Saner, Mr. I. T. Williams, and representatives of Government departments concerned.

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MR. SOTHERN TO  
KEEP IN TOUCH  
WITH THEATER

Hopes to See System by Which a  
Better Training for Young  
Actors May Be Provided

It has been welcome news to the many persons who regretted E. H. Sothern's decision to retire from the stage, that he is not to sever all connection with the theater. Mr. Sothern's several varied experiments in authorship, to use his expression, have met with some favor and he may make further ventures in this field. Like most actors, he has dabbled in playwriting, but he does not regard himself as a writer, and does not wish to pose as one, he explained during an informal chat with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, following a performance of his comedy, "Stranger Than Fiction," at Providence, R. I.

"The theater has been my chief interest ever since that day nearly 40 years ago when I told my father I was sure I would never progress beyond mediocrity as a painter, and wanted to become an actor instead," he said. As a contribution to the practical literature on the art of the theater, it is to be hoped that Mr. Sothern will some day write of his strictly professional activities, summing up his experience as a producer, stage manager and actor. In these capacities he made himself an outstanding figure in the theaters of the United States by his Shakespearean revivals with Miss Julia Marlowe, and his productions of Justin Huntley McCarthy's "If I Were King" and "The Proud Prince," Hauptmann's "The Sunken Bell," MacKay's "Jeanne d'Arc," etc., during his 20 years as star, following his 14 seasons as leading man at the Lyceum, New York.

Mr. Sothern feels that perhaps the most urgent need of the theater in the United States is something equivalent to a conservatory training for young actors. He would like to see these beginners spared the years of "muddling through" that is before them under the present conditions of theater organization. Such a conservatory training is part of Mr. Sothern's dream that some day groups of men and women as interested in the drama as many groups are now interested in music, painting and sculpture, shall endow popular priced art theaters in the larger cities. In his productions he has often had the greatest difficulty in casting romantic plays adequately, because very few of the young actors who have come to him in the past 20 years have had experience in plays calling for a knowledge of the social deportment of various periods.

"Usually I have had to be content with unschooled youngsters who had individuality and ability to think, and then educate them in their art and craft, as you would induct children into the mysteries of the alphabet," said Mr. Sothern. "Unfortunately, most of us players get a poor start, and fall into bad tricks that mar our work ever after unless rooted out at the expense of a great deal more trouble than most of us have the time or the patience to exercise.

"Speaking lines with misplaced emphasis is probably the commonest defect of acting, a defect which I have found to result when actors memorize their lines before they know what the lines mean. You may be astonished to know that now and then an actor will go through a season without knowing exactly what the play in which he is appearing is about. If actors would only study the subtleties of natural conversation they would go well along the road toward learning the whole art of stage speech. It is because Miss Marlowe started right, never had many wrong things to unlearn after she made her mark, that her art so often justified praise for its approximation of perfection.

"Another of the little foxes that gnaw holes in the illusion of an acted scene is the trick of moving about or manipulating some trifling bit of stage business whenever it is felt that the interest of the audience is sagging. An actor can attract the attention of the audience, to be sure, by a movement or a stage cross, but unless that movement or cross means something, as an illumination of the story, the effect of the play is blurred. If an actor cannot hold an audience by his mental processes, he is a failure as an actor; for he can never hold them by any physical movements he may make, that are unpropelled by thinking done in character."

Mr. Sothern said he wrote "Stranger Than Fiction" four years ago as diversion from his regular activities in his heavy Shakespearean repertory. As an encouragement to struggling playwrights, it may be interesting to know that John Craig and Miss Mary Young accepted this comedy on its merits; they were not told who wrote the piece until they had decided to produce it.

In regard to the possible New York reception of his play, Mr. Sothern was philosophical. He hoped that it would interest a certain portion of the public. Rare indeed is the play which can interest most playgoers, and was there ever a play that pleased everybody? He smiled in this connection over an incident in his father's London days, when the comedian was nearing the end of a year's run in a highly popular piece. "One night," he said, "toward the end of the second act he saw a playgoer rise from his seat and yawning audibly, start resolutely toward the exit. Greatly piqued, father stepped to the footlights and said sharply: 'Pardon me, sir, but there are two acts more of this play.' 'Yes, I know,' the deserter retorted; 'that's why I'm going.' And he disappeared up the aisle."



Academy of Music, New York City

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

ACADEMY OF MUSIC  
LONG A NEW YORK  
THEATER OF NOTESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Among the historical houses in the theatrical annals of this city, probably none that is still standing has a past so varied and distinguished as the Academy of Music at Fourteenth Street, Third Avenue and Irving Place. This location was close to the center of social activities when the structure was erected in 1854 at a cost of \$335,000. For 30 years this house, which is now a neighborhood motion picture theater, had its four months or more of opera every season.

The building was erected to provide a suitable place for operatic performances, and \$195,000 of the stock was subscribed. The house seated 4600. Monday evening, Oct. 2, 1854, it opened with a performance of "Norma" sung by the Grist-Marie Opera Company. Less than 1500 persons attended, as the prices were considered exorbitant; \$2 being charged for parquette seats and \$12 to \$40 each for boxes. Next day the prices were halved. Max Maretzek, the lessee of the house, had been an operatic impresario in New York since 1849. For 20 years, with brief intervals, he managed the opera seasons at the Academy. He first rented the house to James H. Hackett, who lost \$5000 on the Grist-Marie engagement, closing Dec. 29, 1854. Ole Bull and a group of silent partners rented the house and lost money; then the stockholders tried management and lost \$28,000 in a few months. Altogether, the first year of the Academy showed a deficit of \$50,000.

The second season was more encouraging. Maretzek, as manager, fixed prices permanently at \$1 for the parquette and dress circle, 50 cents for the second circle and 25 cents for the gallery. On special occasions 50 cents extra was charged for reserved seats in the parquette. Saturday afternoon 50 cents was often the admission price to the whole house. Brignoli, the leading tenor, continued to be New York favorite for 15 years. The contralto was Adelaide Phillips, who had made her start at the Boston Museum as a dancer. Mme. Nantier-Didée was the soprano. The repertory of the period was Italian, a school then in full flower, the standard pieces being "La Favorita," "Il Trovatore," "Don Giovanni," "Semiramide," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "La Sonnambula," "La Traviata," "Lucia," Pieces less known today were Verdi's "Luis Miller" and Puccini's "Saffo."

The Academy settled into a routine of seasons with Italian opera as steady fare. Occasionally there would be a novelty as on Sept. 29, 1856, when Meyerbeer's "North Star" was given, and Anna de La Grange established herself as soprano. "Martha" was also sung this season. Dec. 19, 1857, she sang the soprano role of Haydn's "Creation," with the opera company. In 1858 Maria Piccolomini became the soprano soloist.

The most memorable music date in the history of the house was Nov. 24, 1859, when Adelina Patti, aged 18, made her debut in "Lucia." Within the next few weeks she sang "La Sonnambula," "Martha" and "Don Giovanni." Clara Louise Kellogg, who was to achieve international reputation, made her operatic debut at the Academy Feb. 27,

1861, as Gilda. That season Verdi's "Masked Ball" was given and proved the most popular novelty since "Il Trovatore." In 1866, Jacob Grau gave a season of French opera. May 22, 1866, the house was burned. It was rehabilitated at a cost of \$300,000, and reopened in February, 1867. In 1870, Mme. Parepa-Rosa appeared, and continued for several seasons a leading soprano. She gave Theodor Wachtel, the German tenor, his New York operatic debut in her company, Oct. 21, 1871, when the receipts were \$9000. Strakosch, who had managed the center of social activities when the structure was erected in 1854 at a cost of \$335,000. For 30 years this house, which is now a neighborhood motion picture theater, had its four months or more of opera every season.

Colonel Mapleson's régime at the Academy began in October, 1875, and continued until 1885. Patti appeared in his productions in 1883-84, 1884-85. In 1883-84 Mapleson offered Emma Nevada and Etelka Gerster, the Hungarian coloratura, who astonished the audience by touching high F twice in one evening in "Sonnambula." For his last two seasons Mapleson was in competition with the Metropolitan Opera House, which opened Oct. 23, 1883.

In January, 1886, Theodore Thomas gave a short season of opera in English. In November, 1887, the Academy, which had been sold to W. P. Douglas, was leased by Thompkins & Gilmore. Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett, then co-starring in "Julius Caesar," played a successful engagement at prices scaled from \$2.50 down. From this time onward the house was used almost exclusively for dramatic attractions. Previous to this time there had been many notable performances in the Academy, particularly on the occasions of benefit. Here the annual matinees for the dramatic fund, which did for players what the actors' fund does now, was held. In 1855 a performance of "Damon and Pythias" for the benefit of James W. Wallack was given, with Edwin Booth and E. L. Davenport in the title roles. In 1877, Rose Coghlan played Lady Teazle to the Sir Peter of John Gilbert in scenes from "The School for Scandal," and at the same performance a burlesque of the fifth act of "Othello" was given by E. A. Sothern, as Othello; Billy Florence, Iago; Lottia, Desdemona; Harry Crisp, Cassio; Emilia, Mrs. John Drew. At another benefit, Joseph Jefferson, Henry Irving, Ellen Terry and Henry E. Dixey were on the bill.

Regular theatrical engagements included James H. Hackett in "Henry IV"; George L. Fox in pantomimes; Edwin Booth (1867) in "Hamlet," with the Queen played by Ida Vernon, who is now in Mr. Dodge's "Fifteen Sister"; Mrs. Jananuech in "Medea"; Mary Stuart; "Macbeth," "Don Carlos"; Mrs. Macready anticipating Bernhard as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice" and also acting the title role of "Richelieu"; Tommaso Salvini (1873) in "Othello," "Ingomar"; "La Mort Civile," "Hamlet," "Francisco," "David Garrick," "The Gladiators" and "Samson"; Charles Fechter in "Hamlet"; the Italian tragedian Rossi in "King Lear," "Hamlet," "Othello" and "Edmund Kean"; Edwin Booth and Mme. Ri-

tori in "Macbeth" (1885); "Othello" with Salvini in the title role and Booth as Iago.

Aug. 30, 1888, Denman Thompson opened in "The Old Homestead" and closed June 1, 1889; he reopened in September, continuing until the following May. The following season "The Old Homestead" continued from Oct. 6 to April 25, with a break of two weeks, when "Josh Whitcomb" was performed. "The Old Homestead" three seasons' run is the dramatic record for the United States. In 1892-93 "The Black Crook," an extravaganza, had a run of 306 performances. "In Old Kentucky" ran the whole next season. "The Sporting Duchess," known at the Drury Lane, London, as "The Derby Winner," ran the season of 1895-96.

That spring Walter Damrosch took the Academy for a production of his own opera, "The Scarlet Letter," with Mme. Johanna Gadski as Hester Prynne. He gave a series of Wagnerian operas during this engagement. Mapleson tried to start again in October, 1896. Nov. 21 he put on "Andrea Chénier" for the first time in America. His season proved a failure, however, as the Metropolitan was strongly entrenched. "The White Heather," another Drury Lane melodrama, ran through the season of 1897-98. For 10 more years spectacular productions (including "The Old Homestead" annually for four weeks) continued to play at the Academy, then it became a stock company house for five years. There was a brief return to traveling attractions, with a Sothern and Marlowe engagement in eight Shakespearean dramas to sing the swan song of the house so far as its tenancy by legitimate drama was concerned.

## LONDON NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England, Feb. 15.—Mr. Dion Boucicault revived Mr. Somerset Maugham's play, "The Land of Promise," at the New Theatre on Feb. 8, when Miss Irene Vanbrugh again impersonated Nora Hargrave. Miss Vanbrugh has never been seen to greater advantage than in this artistic and realistic performance, which reached, as it has always done, so high a standard of art in the great third act. Mr. G. H. Mulcaister, who played Mr. Godfrey Teale's part, played with less force, perhaps less "brute" force than Mr. Teale, but his rendering of the part and intensity and power. It would be interesting to know if Mr. Maugham in his first conception of the play saw that exit into the bedroom on the final curtain to his piece, and whether the last act was written with regard to the exigencies of management, rather than to satisfy his own artistic sense. Is it always necessary to ring down on the rounded sentence and the full stop? Is the greater drama and the greater art the breathless sense of the unanswered question? Must the audience always leave the theater on the accepted note of "of course?"

In Mr. Walter Howard's new melodrama "Seven Days Leave," presented at the Lyceum Theater last night, attention was paid to open situation. A submarine in the waters! A titled heroine who swam out to sea at night to save the signals for the guns of the British destroyers that were lying in wait! Spies and again spies, with

a lady spy a friend of the German Crown Prince! Patriotic speeches! The conscientious objector! Hot and strong scenes, with comic relief not forgotten. Everything the patrons of the Lyceum love best; and they gave it a royal reception. Mr. Leslie-Carter, Miss Annie Baker, Miss Gladys Mason, all scored. There was good work from the entire company.

"General Post," Mr. J. E. Harold Terry's new play, originally acquired by Mr. J. T. Grein for his Repertory Theater, and generously released, is to be presented at the Devonshire Park Theater, Southbourne, on Feb. 24, and at the Royal, Birmingham, the following week. Messrs. Percy Hutchinson and Herbert Jay then hope to bring it to the West-end, and expect to make their announcement within the next few days. Miss Madge Fitzcradge, Miss Lillian Brithwaite, Mr. George Tully and Mr. Norman McKinnel are in the cast.

Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie have decided to present Messrs. Michael Motton and D. Nicodem's new three act comedy, "Remnant," at the Royalty on Feb. 28. The cast has been already announced.

The directors of the Théâtre des Allées have now issued their "brochure." The season will be inaugurated at the Royal Court Theater, Sloane Square, on Feb. 22, with a performance of "La Petite Choculatière," with Mlle. Gina Falerna in the leading role. There will be two performances weekly, each play being given four times. "Miquette et sa Mère" is to be the second production, with Mlle. Regine Flori as lead. "Le Petit Café" will follow with Mlle. Valentine Tessier and Mlle. Teddie Gerrard in the cast. These artists will appear by permission of Mr. Alfred Butt.

The second season will include the following plays: "Mr. Grignonville," "Le Contreleur des Wagon-Lits," "Fou Toupain," "Second Marriage." The Théâtre des Allées have as their motto "Instruction combined with amusement," and do not intend to produce literary or profound plays; but light comedies, easy to understand, and in which the situation will help the text. To quote from their prospectus, "It is also intended to give performances of educational value for colleges and universities, and the Théâtre des Allées will organize, with the assistance of Count A. de Croux, a series of representations of modern French classic scenes required by the students of Oxford and Cambridge, as well as for the examinations of the Faculty of French Professors. The length and importance of the performance will vary according to the time and expense devoted to these special matinees. The first is announced for Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3:30, and as required by the examinations of Cambridge, will be "Le Malade Imaginaire" by Molière.

Theatergoers will be interested to hear that the ever-popular play "Monsieur Beaucaire" is to be set in music. Mr. Westendick, Londoner in its music, a new and colorful version of the story. Mr. Adrian Ross is to write the lyrics, and Mr. André Messager will compose the music. The opera will be produced by Mr. J. A. E. Holmes at a theater still to be decided upon.

AMERICAN DRAMA  
WAYMARKS

## NOTES

Pertinent to the observance of American drama year, by the Drama League of America, and other organizations, is a survey of the history of dramatic art in the United States as this history has been made by open-air theaters and by style-establishing producers. The present article touches on the career of Charles Hale Hoyt, the first of the modern "journalistic" school of playwrights in the United States.

The theater in the United States has known four outstanding writers of satirical plays, John Brougham, Charles H. Hoyt, George Ade and George M. Cohan. Hoyt was specifically a caricaturist. His travesty was less cultured, but also less staid than Brougham's. His works had not the literary distinction of Ade's. Hoyt's plays resemble Cohan's as entertainments, though the former's gallery of satirical portraits is larger than the latter's and his range of subjects is wider. Though never a professional actor, Hoyt went through much the same development as Cohan, starting with rehearsals of tried stage material and finally evolving an original play-writing style.

While a newspaper humorist in Boston Hoyt wrote his first long play on commission from Willie Moulton, adapting "A Bunch of Keys," a hotel farce, from the German. Hoyt next worked up "A Parlor Match" for Evans and Hoey out of an afterpiece long used by Dumont's Minstrels. Hoyt as author, and later as manager, made much money out of these early pieces and "A Rag Baby," but longed to do work which would receive serious attention. When he presented "A Hole in the Ground," the critics at last conceded that his better plays were interesting because of their underlying fabric of shrewdly observed topical satire, not merely because of the comedians' antics.

Otis Harlan, who played Goodrich Mudd in "A Black Sheep," says Hoyt usually built his farces around an anecdote. He would invent a story hanging on this anecdote, and tell it to his friends, trying new twists with every telling. When he had this worked out the general form, he often did the actual writing in less than a week. A spring tryout revealed the spots that needed revision before the autumn opening in New York.

Hoyt wrote a satire play, "A Concocted Woman," which showed a husband and wife running for the office of mayor, a situation recently duplicated in the political affairs of Umatilla, Ore. "A Tin Soldier," poked fun at the militia. Lesser plays were "A Stranger in New York," "A Milk White Flag," "A Dog in the Manger," "A Crossed Monkey," "A Trip to Chinatown." The last-named vaudeville made much money, but was one of Hoyt's least artistic efforts. "A Millionaire's Boy," a conventional rural melodrama without music, was called a comedy by Hoyt because it is in four acts, whereas farces are always in three acts.

His best work, probably, was done in "A Temperance Town" and "A Texas Steer," striking a vein of satire that has been little worked in the United States, where topical plays have usually been melodramas. These pieces rise above the level of Hoyt's preceding farces, which had a sprinkling of vaudeville specialties and chorus marching numbers, though he still gave his characters penning names.

"A Texas Steer" inquired into the affairs of congressmen in Washington, and had two memorable Texan characters in Maverick Brander and his daughter Bossy. The pivotal anecdote shows Maverick and a companion breaking up a dinner party with a fusillade of revolver shots directed at the calling. Hoyt is said to have got this idea from a practical joke played by the older Sothern and Billy Florence on a group of friends in St. Louis years before. The lament of the Negro office-seeker, Fishback, is a good detail.

"A Temperance Town" has two anecdotes. One is a spectacular raid by the prohibition forces. The other results when Mink Jones rests a tread-mill on the church steps while he stops to talk. The people coming out of the church (obnoxious to the ground) is a leap. Hoyt's humor was satirical, and had it something of the broad stroke of newspaper cartoons. He claimed "A Temperance Town" to be an unprejudiced study of the workings of prohibition in Vermont; but his partisanship is evident in the ridicule he heaps on the reform element and the quantity of virtues he bestows on the anti-prohibition crowd.

Hoyt's best piece of character drawing, probably, is Mink, a not-to-be-well-known, but the best-dressed man in the world as such follows often are in plays. He is a conventional figure only so far as he is required by the playwright to do stereotyped things. Like Harold Shaw, he was able to make stage characters seem veracious by means of lifelike dialogue. His theatrical activities extended from 1869 to 1899.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Theatrical activities are resumed this week. Although John Galsworthy's drama, "The Forsyths," is now to the New York stage, it is familiar to those who follow plays in published form. Henry Strauss leads the cast of "The Forsyths" at the Liberty Street Theater, and other players are Conway Tearle, Howard Henry, Charles Harnsey, Thom-

as MacLaren, Denman Holmes, Henry Warwick, William Boyd, Paul Donat, Charles Garvin, Annie Hughes and Allen Jones. The operetta by Victor Herbert and Henry Blossom, now called "Mikado," has come to the Shubert. Thursday night marks the introduction of Richard Ordynski and Joseph Urban as producers at the Shubert. The play is "Mikado," a 15-act drama by Gustav Dymmer, which Mr. Ordynski had done before at the Little Theater in Los Angeles. The Coburns were so successful with their recent matinees of Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire," that they have begun a three weeks' engagement with that play at the Liberty Theater. "Love o' Mike" leaves the Shubert for the Maxine Elliott, "Magic" and "The Little Man" having transferred to the Garrick to replace Sothern's "Stranger Than Fiction."

It may be necessary, sometimes, for the dramatist to picture unpleasant conditions on the stage, but in so doing he always faces the risk of appealing to the class of playgoers who like to see such things pictured, rather than to those who demand that food for thought shall be served along with them. Now and then, fortunately less frequently these days than was the case awhile ago, films are put forth with all the boasted enthusiasm of anti-vice crusaders, but there is always the conviction that such films do more harm than good. Whatever special protest they are intended to register against any sort of a condition which, admittedly, stands in need of improvement, is reduced close to zero by elaborate gilding of the argument. The most significant line in W. Somerset Maugham's "Our Betters" is the American-girl's conclusion about the American and English idlers depicted by the playwright: "They are not worth talking about." To convince a child that mud is not a food it should not be necessary to force the children to try to eat it.

Miss Margaret Anglin will present at Carnegie Hall next season, under auspices of the Symphony Society of New York, the Greek plays she recently produced at Berkeley, Cal., the first being "Electra." Harry Harkness Flagler, president of the society, and Walter Damrosch, conductor of the society's orchestra, are leaders in the project. The productions will necessitate a considerable change in the interior architecture of the hall. It is planned to take the productions on tour throughout the country in the spring of 1918, ending in California with the production of another Greek play, hitherto unproduced in the United States.

John Craig and Lee Shubert will produce "The Maid and the Beloved" by Francis Nordstrom, the cast including Mary Young, Kate Ryan, Betty Barnicot and Dudley Hawley, all familiar to Castle Square theater patrons in Boston.

Something like eight new theaters will seek the public's favor next season, which is equivalent to saying that this season has been successful financially. There have been a lot of visitors in the city this season, and much money has been spent for entertainment. Hotel agency premiums have been paid gladly and in most cases the word of the newstand girl has been sufficient guide for those strangers who were seeking to know "what's good." Popularity has therefore ruled discrimination, and during this season the dollar sign has meant a good deal. And yet there are points to be remembered; the support accorded to Shaw and Barrie, to "The Yellow Jacket" and to the Fortmanteau with Lord Dunsany, for instance, is indicative of the worthy taste that exists deep down under the clamor of the general public for best-seller seats. The theatrical business men, as usual, are building their plans for next season on the prestige of this, and hoping that they are not laying those foundations on sand.

Now listen to George Broadhurst, a playwright who ought to know: "Cleanliness in plays makes for success, and inefficiency in the end spells ruin. Name the really big successes, the plays that have made the large fortunes for their owners, and you will find that not one of them is based on the appeal of taste. Every theatrical manager knows this. To us who live by the theater it is axiomatic."

There used to be all sorts of seemingly good reasons why one should not go to school on a fine sunny morning in spring. These are modern reasons, however, and there are ancient reasons for "skipping school." New York's transient officers discovered recently that the reason why a certain girl and boy did not attend school was that they were making, respectively, \$90 and \$50 a week by motion picture acting.

Harold Shaw is taking a company to South Africa to present American plays. Rupert Hughes is revising "The Lioness" and Margaret Anglin will appear in it again soon. Arnold Daly is to be starred by Mr. Blenheim. "The Master of Arms," by Aldrich Brownell, is in production. Horace Anspacher's "The Case of Lady Campbell" is to be staged on Broadway. Frank Mendenhall's play, "Seven Friends," Lawrence Taylor will appear in it. J. P. Morton's "Out There" at the Grand Hotel, 27, Henry W. Savage is to be staged. The Drama League is holding its fourth annual meeting at the University Hotel.







## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## IOWA STATE IS FAVORED TO WIN AT WRESTLING

Many Colleges Are Expected to Be Represented in the Western Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association Meet at Iowa City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

IOWA CITY, Ia.—Practically all the large universities and colleges in the Middle West will be represented at the fifteenth annual championship meet of the Western Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association to be held here Friday and Saturday. Iowa is acting as host at the big event for the first time in her history. Besides most and possibly all of the "Big Nine" Conference, entries are promised from the University of Nebraska, Iowa State College, Grinnell, Luther College, and other members of the Missouri Valley Conference, as well as other State colleges. E. G. Schroeder, secretary of the association and director of athletics of Iowa, expects almost a score of colleges to be represented in the big tournament.

Competition for the wrestling championship will receive the most attention from the stronger colleges, and the entrance of Iowa State, with her strong team of mat men, in the meet, forebodes trouble for the "Big Nine" teams which have been the greatest contenders in the past. Iowa State, Illinois and Nebraska loom up as the most likely contenders for the title this year with Indiana, Purdue and Chicago sending teams that demand serious consideration. Minnesota may be a surprise and Iowa should make a strong try for honors. Wisconsin, Northwestern and Ohio State are expected to enter teams, but their records for the past season do not indicate that strong competition will be offered by them. Illinois, with her well balanced team, looks best of the "Big Nine" Conference schools.

Northwestern scored a slam over Wisconsin's mat men early this season, but in turn lost to Chicago by an overwhelming score. Purdue won handsily from Chicago a little later, but took only one match in the meet against Illinois. Indiana did better against Illinois by taking two matches and continued her winning streak by defeating Purdue 4 out of 6 matches. Illinois found Wisconsin easy and lost only one match to Coach Knott's team. Iowa, last year's champion, met with a 32 to 6 defeat at the hands of Iowa State this year and should not offer serious competition in the meet. Iowa State continued her drive by winning handsily from Nebraska recently by a score of 27 to 12, which ranks the Iowans as the most likely winners of the championship this year. Last year Iowa won the meet with 14½ points, followed by Indiana with 14 points, Nebraska with 12, Illinois with 11½, Minnesota with 10, and Chicago with 4. Quite a number of winners of the high places last year will compete again this year and a thrilling meet is expected.

Earl Hill '17 of Illinois and Capt. O. K. Parrott '17 of Iowa, who tied for the championship in the 125-pound class last year at Minneapolis, will again vie for honors in this event. G. H. Perry '18 of Iowa State, who defeated Barnes of Nebraska recently, will be a hard man to displace and W. M. Rosenberg '18 of Chicago has gone through the season undefeated. R. C. Stiles '19 of Minnesota may spring a surprise in this class.

Capt. E. H. Jeschke '17 of Chicago, who won second place in the meet last year and who has wrestled in the 145-pound class until recently, will be a hard man to defeat at 135 pounds. C. L. Tremor '18 of Indiana has been undefeated this year and is expected to give H. M. Mullendore '18 of Purdue a hard fight in this class. Smart of Illinois is another clever wrestler, while B. O'Brien '17 of Nebraska and Kreher of Iowa are sure to provide strong competition in this division. A. H. Lindeman '17 of Minnesota is a veteran wrestler at this weight and should make a good showing. Roy Jensen '19 of Iowa deserves consideration by reason of his winning Iowa's only victory in the Ames meet.

E. V. Kurtzook '18 of Illinois, who took third last year, has not been defeated in the 145-pound class and will give Capt. H. S. Cutler '17 of Purdue a hard battle for laurels. D. W. Loucks '17 of Iowa State is expected to place high while C. Anderson '18 of Nebraska will be a hard man to defeat. R. W. Tanners '17 of Minnesota and H. E. Johnson '19 of Wisconsin may upset predictions in their class by drawing some of the lower places in the winnings.

R. J. Finkins '17 of Iowa State, who has easily defeated all comers this year, should take the championship in the 155-pound class. G. C. Ferch '18 of Minnesota had Runnersburg of Illinois, who placed second and third respectively in the western meet last year, will find it difficult to place as high again this year with such men as A. P. Booty '18 of Purdue, Capt. Loren Cope '17 of Illinois and J. S. Kahn '18 of Chicago competing against them. R. Fouchs '19 of Nebraska and J. L. Moore '19 of Indiana are other good men in this division. Competition will be exceedingly strong in this class and the pairings will determine, to a large degree, the winner of the championship in the 155-pound class.

Hugo Otouppalik '18 of Nebraska, last year's champion in the 175-pound class, is picked to win again this year. Eugene Fredericks '17 of Illinois, who won third last year, will make a strong bid for a higher place, but will meet strong competition with

F. P. Albrock '17 of Iowa State, who has won all his matches save one this season. E. Schrank '18 of Wisconsin, H. Wylie '18 of Indiana and K. M. Andrist '18 of Minnesota are good men at this weight and may force the veterans for the higher placings.

The heavyweight class promises to be one of the hardest fought championships of the meet. Elmer Rundquist '18, the Illinois football star who placed second in the meet at Minneapolis, should stand high again this year. H. W. Owens '19 of Wisconsin, another football man, C. H. Graves '17, a veteran on the Chicago team, and W. H. Henderson '19, who defeated F. J. Grubb '17 of Iowa for Ames, will make things lively in this class. Coach B. M. Ohnstad of Minnesota is said to have picked Iversen '19 of that school as a favorite over any other man in the "Big Nine" Conference. Ben Dale '17 of Nebraska has been defeated this season, but may stage a comeback in the meet here.

Points in the wrestling meet will be awarded as follows: First place, fall 6 points, decision 5 points; second place, fall 4 points, decision 3 points; third place, fall 2 points, decision 1 point.

The wrestling teams will weigh in Friday morning and preliminaries will be held Friday afternoon. Saturday afternoon the semifinals will be wrestled and in the evening the finals in all the classes will be held. Two officials will be used in refereeing the bouts.

## NEW YORK A. C. IS CHAMPION AT DUELING SWORDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York Athletic Club fencers are today holding the Salts trophy and the dueling swords team championship of the Amateur Fencers League following their victory over the New York Turn Verein in the final round of the competition at the New York Fencers Club Monday evening, 5 bouts to 2.

Four teams started in the competition. The New York A. C. met the New York Fencers Club in one of the preliminary round matches, while the Philadelphia Fencers Club met the New York Turn Verein in the other preliminary competition.

The winning team was composed of Leon Nunes, Steadford Pitt and P. W. Allison. The Fencers Club of New York was represented by Dr. E. M. Alger, G. H. Breed and D. W. Cairns. Albert Strauss, Paul Benzenberg and John Allaire represented the New York Turn Verein while the Fencers Club of Philadelphia was represented by B. Parker, C. R. McPherson and R. H. Findlay.

Nunes was the star, with five victories and only one defeat. Pitt scored four victories and had one defeat registered against him when he fenced a double touch with G. H. Breed of the Fencers Club. Nunes was beaten in the final by Albert Strauss of the Turn Verein.

After going through the preliminary round without a defeat, Paul Benzenberg, one of the Turn Verein veterans, created quite a surprise by losing all three of his bouts in the final. Each bout was decided by only one touch. The summary:

## PRELIMINARY ROUND

New York T. V. 5, Philadelphia F. C. 2.  
Paul Benzenberg, N. Y. T. V., defeated B. Parker, C. R. McPherson and R. H. Findlay, Philadelphia F. C.  
John Allaire, New York T. V., defeated B. Parker, Philadelphia F. C.  
Albert Strauss, New York T. V., defeated R. H. Findlay, Philadelphia F. C.  
B. Parker, Philadelphia F. C., defeated Albert Strauss, New York T. V.  
C. R. McPherson, Philadelphia F. C., defeated John Allaire, New York T. V.  
R. H. Findlay, Philadelphia F. C., and John Allaire, New York T. V., fenced a double touch.

## FINAL ROUND

New York A. C. 5, New York F. C. 2.  
Leon Nunes, New York A. C., defeated Dr. E. M. Alger, G. H. Breed and D. W. Cairns, New York F. C.  
Steadford Pitt, New York A. C., defeated Dr. E. M. Alger and D. W. Cairns, New York F. C.  
Dr. E. M. Alger, New York F. C., defeated P. W. Allison, New York A. C.  
D. W. Cairns, New York F. C., defeated P. W. Allison, New York A. C.  
Steadford Pitt, New York A. C., and G. H. Breed, New York F. C., fenced a double touch.

## CHICAGO BLUES WIN GAME

## MINERAL WELLS, Tex.—Manager

Clarence Rowland put his Chicago Americans through a full nine-inning game at the conclusion of a long day's work Monday. The game deteriorated into mere batting practice at the finish. The Blues were victorious by the score of 12 to 4.

## ATHLETIC REGULARS WIN

## JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Manager

Connie Mack sent the Philadelphia Athletics regulars against the recruits for six innings Monday afternoon. The regulars won, 3 to 2. Pitchers Keefe, Naylor and Hill worked for the regulars and Smith, Noyes and Parnham pitched for the recruits.

## PIERRE MAUPOME ADVANCES

## CLEVELAND, O.—Pierre Maupome

went into first place in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League tournament here Monday night, defeating Charles McCourt, 50 to 31, in 57 innings.

## CHAMPION HOPPE EASILY WINS IN BILLIARD PLAY

Holder of World's Title Will Meet H. A. Wright and Jacob Schaefer in Today's Matches

W. F. Hoppe, world's champion professional billiard player, meets H. A. Wright of California this afternoon and Jacob Schaefer this evening in two exhibition games of 18.3 balliards in Boston. Two games of 250 points each were played against these two players Monday and Hoppe easily won both of them.

In the evening game Monday the champion defeated Wright 250 to 195. At the beginning of Hoppe's third turn at the table the score was 195 to 13 in favor of Wright as the result of runs of 111, 10 and 74 to two runs of 6 and 7 for Hoppe. The champion showed what he could do in the way of billiards in this inning and ran off 237 points for the game, some of his shots being very fine. The game by innings:

W. F. Hoppe—6 7 237. Total—250. Average—83.3.  
H. A. Wright—111 10 74. Total—195. Average—55.

In the afternoon game Hoppe defeated Schaefer 250 to 174. It took the champion 13 innings to accumulate his total, his highest run being one of 111 in the fourth inning. Schaefer turned in a high run of 103 in his fifth inning. At the conclusion of each balliard game Hoppe played three-cushion billiards with his opponents, winning from Wright 20 to 7 and from Schaefer 20 to 13. The Hoppe-Schaefer match by innings:

W. F. Hoppe—1 0 0 111 34 0 3 3 1 83 0 2 12. Total—250. Average—19.13.  
Jacob Schaefer—1 12 11 0 103 0 5 9 20 12 0. Total—174. Average—14.4.

## HARVARD TRACK SEASON TO OPEN THIS AFTERNOON

The spring season for the Harvard varsity and freshman track teams begins this afternoon when all candidates are to report at Soldiers Field, Boston. Practice for those who have been running during the winter, but are not in training now, will start next Monday.

With less than eight weeks before the dual meet with Yale, the track squad needs much hard practice before it can be rounded into a winning aggregation. Yale has the most formidable and best balanced track team in years and if Harvard is to defeat the Elis on May 12, the Crimson team has plenty of work to do between now and then.

The undergraduate track committee, recently appointed by Capt. E. A. Teschner '17, has made a thorough investigation of the condition of track at Harvard and will present its report to C. C. Little '10, chairman of the graduate committee at a meeting tonight. The former committee has been merely an agency to help bring men out for track, but it has laid a finger upon many of the causes of the criticisms which have been made, and in its report, has recommended definite measures to eradicate these faults.

With the approval of the graduate committee, much will be done to organize track on a more favorable basis at Harvard, and to increase the chances of developing teams of a consistently high standard. To aid in this work an attempt will be made to arouse greater undergraduate interest in track.

## CINCINNATI MEN WORK HARD

## SHREVEPORT, La.—The Cincinnati

team practiced hard both morning and afternoon here Monday. The pitchers are already in fine shape, and do not need much work. George Faulkner, the Boston recruit, has joined the local Texas league team. Manager Mathewson leaves him here under option, and he will be recalled at the close of the Texas league season.

## MORAN'S PITCHERS IN FORM

## ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Manager

P. J. Moran of the Philadelphia Nationals ordered all his pitchers to use speed Monday. Alexander, Rixey, Fittler, Oeschger and Lavender took turns at curving during the day and showed remarkable form. Manager McCann of the New London team is here, trying to secure Gandy, the outfielder.

## RED SOX REGULARS WIN 6 TO 0

## HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The Boston

Red Sox regulars shut out the recruits in a practice game at the club's training camp here Monday by the score of 6 to 0. Tyson and McCabe pitched good ball for the victors, while Pennock and Wyckoff, working for the recruits, were hit hard. Henrich's batting continued to be a feature in every practice session.

## N. Y. AMERICAN REGULARS WIN

## MACON, Ga.—Manager W. E. Dono-

van sent his New York American squad through their first full, nine-inning game Monday afternoon, the regulars winning by the narrow margin of 7 to 6. The main feature was an extended batting rally led by Pipp and J. F. Baker.

## BRANCH RICKNEY MAY HEAD CLUB

## ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Branch Rickney,

former manager of the St. Louis Americans, and now business manager, for that team, which position he has held since F. H. Jones came to the club as manager a year ago, is slated for the presidency of the St. Louis Nationals, it has been stated here.

## ATHLETICS SHOW A SATISFACTORY GROWTH IN SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Owing to political, economic and other anxieties, the sporting and athletic winter season in Spain has met with considerable difficulties, but in spite of all, has pursued a good program, and the promoters of the athletic movement may be said to have made so far some real advance. The football competitions have been well patronized, and there is an increasing public interest in this game which is conducted according to the rules of the English Football Association, the leading competition each year being for a cup given by King Alfonso.

Sociologists and others with great hopes for the future of the country attach great importance to this movement in Spain in favor of athletic games and sports for the young people. It is of quite recent growth, and is succeeding in a manner beyond the expectation of those who encouraged it at the outset, and who were doubtful whether the Spanish traditions and character were such as to promote any enthusiasm in such valuable diversions. On the contrary it is proved that the young Spaniards are very enthusiastic, and they are extremely keen to develop international competition when circumstances are more favorable than at present. A beginning in this direction had already been made when war broke out. It is hoped that from this development young Spain will achieve a better taste in recreations than has been the case in the past, and that by participating in the sports of other nations the national cause will be advanced.

The second cross-country championship organized by Espana Sportiva has just been held, and despite the bad conditions in the matter of weather has been a wonderful success. The meet was held in the Paseo de Rosales and from there a course of 12½ kilometers was laid. Notwithstanding the rain, the whole of sporting Madrid turned out to witness the start and finish, and it is a remarkable circumstance that there were 86 entries for the race and that of these no fewer than 77 finished the course. The winner was Redro Prat of the Federacion Atletica Catalina, who accomplished the distance in 49m. 31.2-5s. He was followed closely home by his clubmate, Adrian Garcia, in 49m. 46s., and Rosendo Calvet was only 11s. behind and Jose Erra 10 more, these latter two also belonging to the F. A. C. Fifth place was taken by Angel Gonzalez of the Sociedad Cultural Deportiva, Miguel Escudero of the Federacion Atletica Gijonesa was sixth; Francisco Morales of the Sociedad Gimnastica Espanola was seventh, and the representatives of other athletic institutions followed.

First prize in the team-classification went to the Federacion Atletica Catalina with 29 points, the second to the Federacion Atletica Gijonesa with 58 points, the third to the Sociedad Gimnastica Espanola with 89 points, the fourth to the Sociedad Cultural Deportiva with 109 points, and the fifth to the Exploradores de Espana with 284 points. In the evening the prizes were presented amid much enthusiasm at the headquarters of the Sociedad Gimnastica Espanola.

## AMHERST AND WILLIAMS ARE NOW VERY CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass.—The race for the bronze plaque presented by a Williams College alumnus for competition between Amherst and Williams, is becoming a close one. The plaque is to be awarded annually, and each contest of any nature between the colleges gives a previously determined number of points to the winner.

Williams started the year well, with a football victory, netting 10 points out of a possible total of approximately 60. Amherst made up six points by a unanimous decision in the annual debate. An even break in the basketball series was followed by an Amherst victory in swimming, and the point score now stands 16 to 14 in Williams' favor.

The baseball series, in which Amherst hopes for an even break, or better, and the track meet where the chances favor Williams, will be the big factors in determining which of the colleges may claim the margin of victory for the year.

## R. G. McDONALD FOR ST. ANDREWS

## NEW YORK, N. Y.—R. G. McDonald,

formerly of Buffalo, one of the leading professional golfers in the United States, has accepted the position of professional at the St. Andrews Golf Club. McDonald arrived from the South Monday to complete the deal. He will return shortly to take part in the North and South open championship at Pinehurst.

## TYLER'S NINE WINS 5 TO 0

## MIAMI, Fla.—The team led by

Pitcher Tyler shut out the nine under the leadership of Pitcher Rudolph in the practice of the Boston Nationals at the club's training quarters here Monday. Tyler's players won the game by 5 to 0, Tyler and Barnes doing the pitching. Crum and Allen worked in the box for the Rudolphs. The game lasted seven innings.

## PROVIDENCE CLUB TAKEN

## PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The formal

transfer of the Providence International League Baseball Club was made Monday.

## CHICAGO TRACK OUTLOOK VERY PROMISING ONE

Maroon Is Now Leading Western College Athletic World in This Sport—Will Send Men to Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—On the basis of its showing in indoor competition to date, particularly in the University of Illinois relay carnival, the University of Chicago now leads the Western college world in track, at least so far as the present moment is concerned. Therefore what Coach A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago has to say about his team is of particular import in the West, and correspondingly, though to a lesser degree in the East, which will see the Maroons in action in the University of Pennsylvania relay games.

The first thing that the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor spoke of in opening discussion of the Maroon team with the famous coach was the prospects of the Chicago relay teams in their trip East. The Western college man is always deeply interested in the showing that Western athletes, regardless of whether they be from his own college, make against the Easterners. Because of the success of the Chicago relay teams this winter Mr. Stagg's visitor thought it might look good for the Maroons at the Pennsylvania relays. Not so, said the coach.

"We have a good Western team," he said, "but it takes two star men and the other two good men to win in the East. In the four-mile we have one strong man and the other three are just fair. We may develop them; but they are not good enough to win the way they are going this winter. We can get a fair two-mile team, but nothing wonderful. We have one strong man in C. G. Clark '17, who can run the half-mile in 1m. 55s. outdoors. The one-mile relay—that is uncertain. I can't tell. It has been good indoors; but we will lose one man—E. C. Curtis '19—in the spring to baseball. He has been as good as any outside of Binga Dismond, running second. I don't know what I will send East; I will have to experiment more and find out." Speaking of the individual men to make the trip Mr. Stagg added: "Capt. D. J. Fisher '17 will go to Philadelphia, probably P. W. Graham '18 and C. G. Higgins '19. I guess that's all." He said he presumed he would send one-mile, two-mile and four-mile relay teams to the Drake games.

Coach Stagg then ran over the Chicago team by events. "We have no strong sprinters," he said. "F. E. Feuerstein '18 will probably place in the dual meets, but is not likely to show in the intercollegiate. Nor are we strong in hurdlers. C. M. Bent '18 may place in the low hurdles in intercollegiate competition. Bent and J. G. Guerin '18, a high hurdler, will both place in dual meets."

"In the quarter-mile we are fairly strong: Binga Dismond '17 stands at the top in the country in this event. He did the quarter in 50.2-5s. at the Illinois games and should win the conference indoor quarter the latter part of this month."

"C. G. Clark '17 is showing class in the half-mile. He did it in 1m. 58.2-5s. at Urbana. In the mile G. I. Tenney, a sophomore, stands out. He ran in 4m. 17.3-5s. in the First Regiment meet from the 10-yard mark, making his time about 4m. 19s. He is Chicago's best mile runner for quite a while. Stout, last year's captain, ran last year in 4m. 21.2-5s. I think. LeRoy Campbell and Stout have been our best milers since J. D. Lightbody; but they are both out now. Tenney promises to fill their shoes. This is his first year of running here. He started his good work by winning the Western intercollegiate cross-country run last fall."

"In the two-mile we shall not have anybody to fill Joe Stout's shoes, but D. R. Powers '17, who is running his third year, but has never won his letter, seems to have developed a good deal. In the Purdue meet he ran in 9m. 51.4-5s. on a 14-lap track, setting a new track record. W. F. Snyder '18, a little fellow who has never done any running—I picked him up out of a gym class—came in about three yards behind Powers in this race. He has had no experience as a runner, and has been in only two meets this winter. He is now out again, and is sure to do something."

"In the high jump, and also in the pole vault, we have Captain Fisher. He is doing better than ever. He won the all-around championship at Illinois' carnival. I consider it perfectly phenomenal for him to do it on top of winning the high jump at 6ft. 14½ in. and tying for first in the pole vault at 12ft. 10 in. He has never had any experience at all-around work, which makes his performance the more remarkable."

"In the pole vault we have, besides Fisher, P. W. Graham '18, Graham held, jointly with Knourek, last year the world's indoor record in the pole vault at 12ft. 10 in. He has been out for some time, and the first vaulting he has done this season was that at Illinois, when he tied for first with Fisher. In the broad jump I expect Graham will do well. He has done a 23 feet. He is our best man."

## "C. O. Higgins '19 is developing

splendidly in the shot put. Last year he could do only 36 or 37 feet. Since then he has come up in fine shape. He did 43 feet last Saturday, and in the Ohio dual meet did 45ft. 11½ in."

## ILLINOIS HOPES TO DO WELL IN SWIMMING MEET

Squad Is Strong in the Fancy. Diving Event and Has a Very Powerful Water Basketball Team This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

URBANA, Ill.—The University of Illinois swimming team has completed its schedule and is preparing for the annual conference meet to be held at Evanston Saturday. The season, taken as a whole was a rather unsatisfactory one. Coach Manley's team losing all of its dual meets, to Northwestern, Chicago and Madison. From the scores however, Illinois did much better work than the record would indicate, the Chicago and Madison meets being lost by very small margins, the latter by only two points. Coach Manley is hopeful of making a good showing in the conference. The other three colleges, those above mentioned, will be the only ones entered, and they may cause such a division of the points as to enable Illinois to break into the scoring for sufficient points to come out in the lead. This, however, is hoping a great deal.

Illinois is the class of the conference in one event, the fancy dive. In this event, both first and second places have been won by the Illinois in all of the dual contests, and there is every chance, so they see it here, the Capt. Donald Johns '17 and J. M. Gray '18 will be awarded first and second places in this event in the conference. Captain Johns won this event at last year's conference meet, but during the present season, Gray has been coming to the front and has taken first place in all of the meets, with Johns running him a close second. Illinois has had a strong relay team which won the Wisconsin race without much difficulty, but lost to Chicago and Northwestern by a small margin. L. E. Andrews '19, Edwin Roos '17, J. H. Waldo '19 and P. N. Gould '19 have comprised the team, and have all made some good times. Three of these men are sophomores and Coach Manley is counting on them as a nucleus for next year's team.

Andrews and Gould have represented the Orange and Blue in the shorter distances. These men are about on a par and have both swum the 40-yard dash under the conference record. So far, however, they have been compelled to be content with seconds and thirds. Waldo has been used in the hundred and has shown sufficient speed to make him a dangerous man for the best, and next year he should be able to hold his own with the conference leaders. Roos was considered one of the best 220-yard men Illinois has ever had, but was unable to get into action until the latter part of the schedule, and has not been making anywhere near his best time. S. E. Faircloth '19, one of the surest point winners on the team, has broken into the scoring column in the back stroke in all of the meets. M. S. Vial '19 and John Ott '17 have done the plunging, but so far have not done well enough to warrant their getting any points in the conference.

In water basketball Illinois has won all of her games, and has a team which should have little difficulty in winning the conference. The men are big and heavy and have sufficient speed to give the forwards plenty of tries at the basket. S. H. Wenzel '19 is the cleverest basket shooter on the team and has made most of the Illinois scores. Captain Ott, J. H. McGregor '18 and R. O. Knop '19 are three of the best players and have done much toward making the Illinois victories possible.

With almost the entire swimming and water basketball teams composed of sophomores, Coach Manley is already making plans for next year, and thinks that Illinois will make a much better showing in 1918.

## NEW RECORD IN BOWLING MEET

## GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—A new

name in 'second place in the singles and another world's record featured play in the seventeenth day of the American Bowling Congress tournament here Monday. G. W. May of Ft. Wayne, Ind., ran five pins back of Otto Kallush in the individual event, while a St. Louis pair, R. Meyer and Louis Waldecker, sent down 511, for the highest game ever bowled in the doubles. Meyer and his partner, however, fell short in the final game and totaled only 1256, for seventh place.

The Birk brothers of Chicago still head the five-man teams, with 3061, while McCaughan and Peachey of Indianapolis lead in the doubles, with 1314.

An attempt by John Farnan of Ft. Wayne to substitute for S. Hinds of that city was overruled by the officials, who forfeited both Hinds' singles and doubles.

## PITTSBURGH SQUAD INCREASED

## COLUMBUS, Ga.—The arrival of

three more players, Catcher Schmidt, First Baseman Adams and Pitcher Milligan brought the Pittsburgh squad up to 35 players. These new arrivals appeared in the lineup Monday, all of them making a favorable impression in the game. The regulars defeated the recruits, 2 to 0, each of the recruit pitchers working three innings, allowed but one hit. Ellis, a recruit outfielder, made four hits, a total of nine in three games.

## CHICAGO WINS CLOSE GAME

## OAKLAND, Cal.—By scoring heavily

in the second inning Monday the Chicago Nationals were able to defeat the Oakland team, the final score being 10 to 9. Chicago drove in six of the 10 runs in the second inning.

## YALE ELECTS O. A. KINNEY

## NEW HAVEN, Conn.—O. A. Kinney

'18 of Weehauken, N. J., has been elected captain of the Yale varsity basketball team for next season.

## EARL AINSWORTH RELEASED

## CHICAGO, Ill.—Earl Ainsworth, a

recruit pitcher, was released by the Chicago Americans Monday to the Richmond club of the Central league.

## ILLINOIS HOPES TO DO WELL IN SWIMMING MEET

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## BRITAIN'S STAND ON QUESTION OF GERMAN COLONIES

Light Shed on Subject in the  
House of Commons—Government  
Attitude Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WESTMINSTER, England—A recent debate on the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill concerned itself with the question of war aims and peace terms. Some light was shed on the question of the German Colonies. Mr. Noel Buxton raised the matter in connection with a recent statement by Mr. Walter Long which had been interpreted as meaning that in no circumstances would Germany be permitted any colonies. Mr. Buxton did not, like other speakers in this debate, speak from a pacifist point of view. He spoke as a supporter of the Government, and his anxiety was as to the effect which any such demand as that indicated might have on opinion in the United States.

We want to see America become one of the Allies, he said, and to avoid causes of coldness towards the Allies in America. He further advanced the point that it was not merely a question whether America came in, but how much she came in. The degree to which she came in would, he said, depend very much upon the sympathy felt by President Wilson and those who worked with him, in regard to the Allies war aims. He maintained that the Allies had secured a great moral victory by their clever handling of the American demand for terms. Their note was accepted not only for what it said, but for what it did not say, especially the latter, because it was taken to mean that he had given up various aims which went beyond the original stated aims of the Allies as to restitution and guarantees. He then referred to Walter Long's speech, which had been reported in the sense already indicated, and expressed the hope that the Colonial Secretary would say something to reassure public opinion and especially to silence the anti-war party in America. True, the Prime Minister, a few days later, said that the question would not be settled without the Dominions taking their share in the responsibility of the issue, not as a separate issue, but as part of the settlement of the great world problems, but that had not been sufficient to remove the chill caused on the other side of the water. Mr. Buxton went on to discuss the question of restoring the colonies to Germany. He quoted with approval General Smuts' remark that no one could say what would be the destiny of the African colonies and that the Union would have a say in the matter, and the distinction he drew between German South-West Africa and German East Africa from the Union point of view.

Mr. Buxton appeared to maintain that this was the utmost that could be said as to the German colonies, admitting the contention that the Dominions had the right to express their opinions on the matter, but declared that the Dominions only claimed to be partners in the Empire, not dictators or even senior partners. He also urged that the question would not be settled beforehand, in the way apparently indicated by Mr. Walter Long's speech. They could not say, before entering the peace conference, that the question as to the colonies must be settled specifically in one way. He also argued against the idea of refusing Germany permission to colonize anywhere. All who, like himself, believed in the white man's burden and were properly speaking imperialists in that sense, should realize that for vigorous commercial nations the colonial instinct had come to stay. If they left Germany or France without colonies it was certain that national ambitions would take an aggressive form at the first opportunity.

In a short speech in reply, Mr. Walter Long showed that his views had not diverged so far from those of Mr. Buxton as the reports of his speech had indicated. The hon. member for Norfolk (Mr. Buxton), he said, had been a consistent supporter of this Government and the last Government in everything they did in their efforts to pursue the war vigorously, and he recognized that in raising the question of the colonies he had not been animated with a desire to attack the Government, or to throw any obstacles in its path, and he had said what he had said to the House because he believed it to be in the interests of the Empire, and because he thought it would conduce to victory that there should be no misunderstanding on the subject. What had been said on this point, he contended, however, was really making a mountain out of a molehill. The hon. member was incorrect, he added, in quoting me as saying that on no consideration should Germany ever have any colonies. Of course, I never used any language of that kind, and anyone who will read my speech will see quite plainly what it was I stated. I said that I was speaking as Secretary for the Colonies, and I was expressing the opinion of those I am specially bound to represent, namely, our Dominions and our colonies in different parts of the world, as well as the opinion of many people here, and the language I used was used solely as representing the Dominions, and I think there are many people here who share that view.

The hon. member said language of this kind has caused some difficulty in the United States of America. I can assure the hon. gentleman that he is entirely misinformed. I can assure my honorable friend that there has not been the smallest criticism in any corner of the world mentioning the language I used, or the attitude the United Kingdom has taken up with regard to the final settlement of the terms of peace. You cannot ignore the fact that the whole settlement, when peace comes to be declared, is

dependent upon the terms made by those who are called together to take part in the peace conference. Not what do these terms depend? Not upon language used here, in America, or anywhere else, although I do not think my language was really misunderstood here. Upon what really does all this depend? Not upon the individual language of ministers. It all depends upon whether you are determined, without throwing obstacles in the path of the Government and raising difficulties where they do not exist, without criticizing when criticism hampers and does not aid, to throw your whole strength into the completion of this struggle, and secure such a victory as will give us not aggrandizement of territory, not any extension of our Empire, but will give us the right to ask for ourselves, along with our allies, for such a peace and a conclusion as will make the repetition of this war impossible. The whole thing turns on that, and my hon. friend is really making a bogey, where no bogey exists, when he tells this House that any language of mine has created difficulties which will prove obstacles when the conclusion of the war comes, and a peace settlement has to be made.

My honorable friend is not one of those, although there are some in this country, who forget, when talking of the war, the immense sacrifices which have been made by our Dominions and colonies, and the part which they have played in other campaigns, besides the French theater of the war, Mesopotamia, and the Dardanelles, because those great campaigns have figured largely in the public eye. We have read of them, and we know of the great doings of the Anzacs and of our Colonial troops in France and elsewhere, and we have given them all the applause to which they are entitled and they have had a great measure of our applause and gratitude. But many of the Colonial campaigns have been fought with hardly any recognition by the general public, either here or elsewhere. They have been fought without popular attention being drawn to them, as has been the case with regard to other victories, and therefore it is not out of place that the Minister specially called upon to represent them should put what they hold very dear, plainly before his countrymen, and when the time comes for settlement this and other countries will be affected by the action of the Allies and those who are going to come in in this settlement. The feeling which I express is shared, not only by those for whom I speak in distant parts of the British Empire, but also here, when I say that the only way in which we can secure such a settlement as can be satisfactory to all of us will be not by indulging in criticism, but by throwing all our strength into a combined effort to secure a real and lasting victory.

## POWER OF BRITISH FOOD CONTROLLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The right of the Food Controller to prohibit, where necessary, British subjects from dealing in articles of food grown in neutral countries was made clear by a recent statement in parliamentary papers. Mr. Nield asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food whether a right was claimed by him to interfere with and prohibit the sale, or negotiation for the sale, without a license from the Food Controller, of articles of food which are neither within the United Kingdom or any of the British dominions, nor intended to come within such areas, but are grown in neutral countries and are intended for consumption by the subjects of an allied country; what was the authority to such claim against a British subject taking part as an intermediary in such a transaction; and of which of the Defense of the Realm regulations was it alleged to be a breach?

To this Captain Bathurst replied: The Food Controller's powers enable him to regulate the supply of food in such manner as he thinks best for maintaining a supply of food in the United Kingdom. The proper exercise of these powers may in certain cases involve prohibiting British subjects from dealing in articles of food which are grown in neutral countries. It is obviously impossible to decide the question of destination without specific information, and where an order has been made prohibiting dealings in articles of food which are outside the United Kingdom, a license can be issued authorizing unobjectionable dealings. The authority under which the Food Controller acts is to be found in the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916, and in Regulations 2F and 2J, inclusive, of the Defense of the Realm regulations. A breach of an order made by the Food Controller is a summary offense under those regulations.

## FRENCH RAILWAY WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—At a recent meeting of one of the sections of the Federation of French Railway Workers, that of the Compagnie de l'Est, a resolution was adopted recording the attitude of the section toward topical questions. Satisfaction was expressed that the energetic campaign conducted had induced the company to respect various elementary rights of the workers with regard to indemnities, transferences, and so on. A raising of railway rates was again denounced as dangerous and useless as a financial expedient, and it was agreed that the federation should work ceaselessly, and with all the legal means in its power, for the nationalization of all public services, especially the railways. Finally, the section declared its desire to maintain its solidarity with the Federation of Railway Workers, as being the only professional association animated by a visible and active love of progress.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Catherine Breshkovskaya, who is being escorted by a committee of the Duma from her place of confinement at Minousinsk to Petrograd, at the invitation of the new Minister of Justice, is well known and much admired in the United States, and has had abundant proof, in days gone by, of the admiration felt for her by the women of the Western Republic. She visited the United States in 1904, and was shown many honors by civic leaders and by prominent women of the country. Influence from America has at times been used to mitigate the severity of the conditions under which she has had to live in exile, and she has been given freedom in correspondence unusual for a political conspirator in behalf of a revolution.

Sudre Dartigueave, with whom, as President of Haiti, officials of the "occupation" Government imposed on the Republic by the United States negotiate, is the eighth President of the Nation since 1911. A majority of these executives have been deposed in revolutions, which explains partly present relations of the two republics. President Dartigueave is in sympathy with the suzerainty now exercised so long as it is fair in method and temporary in tenure; therefore he and the officials of the United States thus far have had no serious clashes. He comes from the south of the southern provinces of the island; is a lawyer by profession, and has had experience in insular politics, as lawmaker and as a representative of the Department of Justice. In Congress he was Speaker of the lower house, and President of the Senate. Promotion from the latter post to the presidency came in 1915 by the people's vote.

Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, LL.D., who took the chair at the meeting held at the Queen's Hall, London, by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, of which she is president, has played an important part in the women's franchise movement in Great Britain. Mrs. Fawcett was the wife of the Rt. Hon. Henry Fawcett, with whom she wrote, in 1872, a volume of "Essays and Lectures." Besides her great work in the cause of women, Mrs. Fawcett has found time for a biography of Queen Victoria and a life of Sir William Molesworth. She also wrote "Five Famous French Women" in 1906, and "Women's Suffrage" in 1912. Her recreations, according to "Who's Who," consist of walking, needlework and music.

Elhan Grant, who has been appointed professor of biblical literature in Haverford College, has been an associate professor in charge of a like department in Smith College for the last 10 years. A native of Western Pennsylvania, he won his B. A., Ph. D. and S. T. D. degrees in Boston University, combining study with practice of business during the years 1889-94, when he entered the Methodist ministry at Wilmington, Mass. In 1901, because of his knowledge of biblical geography and biblical lore, and because of his interest in Palestine, he went out to take charge of the schools maintained in Jerusalem by the American Friends, or Quakers. In this post he remained until 1904, when he resumed work in the pastorate in the vicinity of Boston. In 1907 he was called to Smith College because of his specialized knowledge of the Bible. In 1911 he left Methodism and became a Friend. He has standing in circles of scholarship, and is an author as well as teacher.

George William Norris, one of the "willful Senators," 12 in number, who incurred the rebuke of the President of the United States and a flood of popular condemnation for their filibustering against and defeat of the bill empowering the Administration with coveted power to act for "preparedness" sake, is a Nebraska progressive Republican. He entered the Senate in 1913, after serving from 1903 in the lower house of Congress, where he made a record as the foe of "Cannibalism" and as a liberal, forward-looking lawmaker. He now asks the Governor of Nebraska to order a special poll of the voters of the State in order that they may "recall" him if they wish to for his recent vote, for which act he is being called a traitor. He says that he has no desire to be the people's representative if they do not wish him to be. If this request is the cause of affirmative action by the Governor, and the poll is taken, it will be an interesting test of the real attitude of the mid-West toward the President and toward war. Senator Norris is a "self-made" man of a type common in national history, and of which the people are proud. Beginning life on an Ohio farm, teaching school for maintenance while also studying law, and then settling in Nebraska to rise in his profession, he did so by the familiar route of prosecuting attorney, judge and then lawmaker.

## TRUST TO PRESERVE EXMOOR PROPERTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—In a letter from the National Trust, the announcement is made that Sir C. Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., with the cordial cooperation of his brother, the Right Hon. Arthur Acland, M. P., and his nephew, the Right Hon. Francis Acland, M. P., has made an arrangement by which his property on Exmoor, consisting of some seven or eight thousand acres of very beautiful country will be permanently preserved in their original beauty under the guardianship of the National Trust. Those acquainted with the district, says the letter, will be interested to know that the larger portion of the lands (which come under the new arrangement) includes a great part of the valleys of Horner and Sweetworthy, which lie under Dunkery Beacon, the highest point of Exmoor. The two smaller portions comprise the wilder parts of North Hill, which runs down to Hurststone Hill, in the Bristol Channel, and a stretch of wild moorland on Winsford Hill, northwest of

Dulverton, between the rivers Exe and Barle, including the very ancient causeway known as Tarr Steps. The whole property is one of very varied beauty—hill and valley, woodland and bare moor, and will be by far the largest, as well as one of the most interesting, and, in the truest sense, most valuable possessions of the trust. The property will not be a possession of the trust in the ordinary sense of the word. Sir Thomas Acland will grant it on a 500 years lease. He and his successors will continue to enjoy the rents and profits and all the ordinary rights and powers of an owner, except that the owner will have no power to develop the estate as a building estate, and that the trust obtains such control over the exercise of his other powers as may be necessary to preserve the property, so far as possible, in its present beauty and natural condition.

## M. DAUDET ON FRENCH AND ENGLISH UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—M. Léon Daudet writes an article in the Action Française on the German attempt at creating divisions between the French and English. Since the month of November, 1914, he says, I have been watching with great interest the attempts made by the Boches in France and their tools to foster suspicion between the Allies, and particularly between France and Great Britain. It is certainly not the least interesting chapter of Boche propaganda. I shall not attempt to enumerate the infamous anti-British rumors which have deliberately been set going since the early days of the war against our friends and allies, against the great and noble Nation for whose loyalty and splendid work we have such admiration. Affection for our British friends is to be found in France, not only among the men of letters and the journalists, but in every class. This affection often shows itself in most spontaneous ways. In facing a common peril, the two nations have learned to know, to admire, and thoroughly to appreciate each other. It is a result that does them both honor. The German agents have simply wasted their time. How did they operate, and how do they still try to operate? On these points it is as well to make one or two points public. The movement was carried on and is still being carried on in a German and Austrian press organ, the German Frankfurter Zeitung and Austrian Neue Freie Presse. I thought it as well to state this, concludes M. Daudet, at a time when French and British soldiers, equally admirable, equally heroic, are making ready for the great final move. The Nation of Cornelle and that of Shakespeare have now but one purpose, and but one will. Let him who would try to harm this great and brotherly alliance beware.

In the Figaro, M. Capus writes: "Injustice toward our allies is a somewhat rare sentiment with us. Everything seems to indicate that the British will shortly have the proportionate weight of troops on the general field of battle. . . . Those who among us doubt Great Britain, are people of narrow or suspicious patriotism. The true patriotism, the far-seeing patriotism, looking into the future, implies absolute confidence in the power and nobility of Britain."



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## STATISTICS AS TO MADAGASCAR TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The development of the French colonies is a subject to which too much attention cannot be given, if a correct estimate of the position of France in the new Europe, and in fact in the new world which will arise after the war, is to be arrived at. The French press is continually devoting articles to the great effort made by the French colonies to meet the need of the mother country during the war, and every item of news from the colonies themselves, tending to show their commercial situation and future prospects, is published and often commented upon editorially. For instance, the statistics relating to the import and export trade of Madagascar during the first quarter of 1916, and the relations of Madagascar with the British colony of Mauritius, are the subject of an editorial in a recent issue of the Journal des Débats. The writer, M. Henri Joly, quotes the total of exports and imports for that period amounting to 134,604,857 francs, still a small sum, he says, but showing an increase of 60,000,000 francs on the corresponding period in 1915. Of this sum 45,000,000 francs represented imports into Madagascar and 16,000,000 exports. As to the economic relations of the French colony with Mauritius, statistics show that during the years 1913, 1914 and 1915 the value of trade transacted between the two rose from 1,251,902 francs to 1,626,823 francs and 3,276,527 francs. For the first quarter of 1916 the sum registered was 3,660,201 francs, which is a remarkable increase. The exports from the French colony to Mauritius appear to have increased more particularly in the agricultural line. A greater number of cattle have also been exported. M. Joly, from these facts, draws the conclusion that if the rivers, harbors and means of communication of the west coast of Madagascar were less neglected, trade with the African coast would develop more rapidly. An experiment was made in July last for the purpose of increasing exports from the island to the mother country. A steamer, the Ville d'Alger, sailed from Tamatave with a cargo of 6000 tons of refrigerated poultry, and though the experiment has not been repeated there seems no reason why the trade should not be established. Progress also appears to have been made in the internal development of the island. A fair was held at Ambolavao which resulted in business transactions to the amount of 500,000 francs. The fair was devoted chiefly to the sale of cattle and agricultural produce. A syndicate of agriculturists which has been organized for the last two years has increased the price per hectare of the cultivation of the rice fields from 50 to 25 francs. Finally, it is announced that an important scheme of irrigation, first planned by General Gallieni when he was in the island, has been adopted. The work, which it will take five years to carry out, aims at rectifying the course of the Ikopa and its tributaries. It will do away with the necessity of keeping up 250 kilometers of high dykes and will redeem from 25,000 to 30,000 hectares of swamp for cultivation. It will also make the Ikopa and its tributaries navigable for a considerable distance.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

CONTINUATION OF STRENGTH IN STOCK MARKET

Practically Whole List Shares Good Advance in Prices, With Steel Issues Prominent—Boston Quotations Also Higher

Yesterday afternoon's strength in the New York stock market was further extended in the early dealings today. Opening prices were generally substantially higher and still better figures ruled later.

Steel company shares were in favor, special leaders being Bethlehem Steel, B. Crucible and United States Steel common. Coppers sold up, and International Mercantile Marine preferred was strong. Reading, Union Pacific, Mexican Petroleum and Central Leather also made large gains.

The Boston stock list advanced, with Gulf common, American Zinc and Pond Creek leaders. Amoskeag preferred moved up 1 1/2 points.

Both markets held strong as the session progressed. Pond Creek was active and decidedly strong in Boston.

Pronounced strength developed in the shipping shares before midday. Marine common opened off 1/2 at 29 and advanced 3 points. The preferred opened up 1/4 at 89 and rose to 92 1/2 before midday. Bethlehem Steel opened up 1/4 at 138 and advanced 5 points further. Bethlehem Steel B was up 1/4 at the opening at 130 1/2 and, after receding to 130, jumped 5 points.

Other stocks prominent in the forenoon advance on the New York exchange were New York Air Brake, American Can, Central Leather, General Motors, American Locomotive, Republic Steel, Union Pacific and Utah Copper. U. S. Steel opened up 1/4 at 112 1/2 and advanced more than a point further before midday.

Gulf common was up a point in Boston at the opening at 111. It reacted to 110 1/2 and then advanced 3 points during the first half of the session. Pond Creek Coal again was a conspicuous feature. After opening unchanged at 23 1/2 it advanced to 26 1/2, receding a good fraction before midday. Island Creek Coal moved up 2 points to 68. Boston & Maine preferred and Boston & Lowell were higher. United Fruit opened up 1/4 at 14 1/2 and sold above 14 1/2.

Although there were some recessions in the early afternoon the general tone remained firm. Reading Coal common and preferred moved up briskly in Boston. Good net gains were general at the beginning of the last hour in both New York and Boston.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Leading stocks on the Philadelphia exchange today are quoted as follows: Cramp Ship, 86 1/2; Electric Storage Battery, 64 1/2; General Asphalt com, 24 1/2; Lehigh Navigation, 82 1/2; Lehigh Valley Transportation, 25 1/2; do pfd, 45 1/2; Lake Superior, 23 1/2; Philadelphia Company, 36 1/2; do pfd, 41; Philadelphia Electric, 33; Philadelphia Rapid Transit, 31 1/2; Philadelphia Traction, 79 1/2; Union Traction, 44; United Gas Improvement, 90 1/2.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Atlantic Refining, 105 1/2; Buckeye Pipe Line, 102 1/2; Indiana Pipe Line, 104 1/2; Ohio Oil, 289 3/4; Prairie Oil & Gas, 600 3/4; South Penn Oil, 325 3/4; Standard Oil, California, 298 3/4; do Indiana, 855 3/4; do Kentucky, 725 3/4; do New Jersey, 690 3/4; Union Tank Line, 34 3/4; Illinois Pipe, 240 3/4; Prairie Pipe, 332 3/4.

CANADA'S COPPER OUTPUT

Copper production in Canada reached new high levels in 1916 with an output of 119,000,000 pounds, representing an increase over the previous year of about 19 per cent.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Metal exchange prices are: Tin spot, 55 1/2; strong. Lead, March 10, April 9 1/2, May 9, steady.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; moderate southwest to west winds.

For Southern New England: Cloudy and warmer tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

For Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably snow or rain; warmer tonight.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 23.0 a. m. 27.2 12 noon 34. 3 p. m. 36

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 23 New Orleans 62 Buffalo 23 New York 35 Chicago 36 Philadelphia 34 Cincinnati 42 Pittsburgh 32 Denver 32 Portland, Me. 36 Des Moines 34 St. Louis 40 Jacksonville 38 San Francisco 46 Kansas City 42 St. Louis 46 Nantucket 42 Washington 36

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise 5:49 High water 5:54 8:33 a. m. 9:07 p. m. Length of day 13:07 Moon rises 4:10 a. m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:30 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber...	69	69	69	69
Alaska Gold...	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
Alaska Ju...	7	7	7	7
Allis-Chal...	28 1/2	30	28 1/2	29
Allis-Chal pfd...	85	86 1/2	85	86
*Am Ag Chem...	92	92 3/4	91 1/2	92
A Bank Note...	43	43	43	43
Am B Sugar...	53	54	52 1/2	53 1/2
Am Can...	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48
Am Can pfd...	107	107	106 3/4	106 3/4
Am Car Fy...	68 1/2	69 1/2	68	68 1/2
Am Cot Oil pfd...	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am H & L...	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Am H & L pfd...	70 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Am Ice Sec...	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Linseed...	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Am Lins pfd...	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54 1/2
Am Loco...	74	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am Loco pfd...	106	106	106	106
Am Smelt...	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Am Ssec Apf...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Steel Fy...	64	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Am Sugar...	112	113 1/2	112	112 1/2
Am Sugar pfd...	119	119	119	119
Am Tel & Tel...	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am Woolen...	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Writ pfd...	51	51 1/2	51	51 1/2
Am Zinc...	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am Zinc pfd...	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Anaconda...	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Atl Bir & Atl...	15	15	15	15
Atchison pfd...	104	104 1/2	104	104 1/2
Atchison pfd...	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
At Gulf pfd...	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Bald Loco...	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Bald Loco pfd...	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Balt & Ohio...	102	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Balt & Ohio pfd...	80	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
B & Ohio pfd...	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Barrett Co...	110 1/2	111	110 1/2	111
Barrett rts...	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Beth Steel...	138	143	138	139 1/2
Beth Steel B...	130 1/2	138 1/2	130	138 1/2
BGoodrich...	57	58 1/2	57	57 1/2
Bruno Term...	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
B C R & N...	84	84	84	84
Burns Bros...	117 1/2	118	117 1/2	118
Butte & Sup...	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Cal Petrol...	25	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Cal Petrol pfd...	56	57	56	57
Can Pacific...	158	159 1/2	158	159 1/2
Ct Leather...	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
C Leather pfd...	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Cerro de Pasco...	39 1/2	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
Chan Motor...	104	104 1/2	104	104 1/2
Chas & Ohio...	61	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
CM & St Paul...	35 1/2	36	35 1/2	36
CM & St Paul pfd...	119	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Ch R I & P...	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ch R West...	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
C & G West pfd...	35	35 1/2	35	35 1/2
Ch & N W...	116	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Chile Cop...	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Chino Cop...	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Ch Peabody...	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Col Fuel...	49	53 1/2	49	53 1/2
Col Gas & El...	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Col South...	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Con Gas...	120 1/2	120 1/2	119	120 1/2
Corn Prod...	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Corn Prod pfd...	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Cruc Steel...	70 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2
Cruc Steel pfd...	111	111	111	111
Cuban CSug...	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Cuban CSug pfd...	90	90	90	90
Del & Huds...	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Denver pfd...	35	35	34	34 1/2
Dome Min...	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Erle...	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Erle pfd...	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Erle 2d pfd...	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
F M & S...	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
*Gac Wil & Wic...	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gen Electric...	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
Gen Motors N...	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
G Motors pfd N...	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
G Motors pfd...	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Granby Min...	89 1/2	89 1/2	89	89 1/2
Gt Nor Ore...	36	37 1/2	36	37 1/2
Gt Nor pfd...	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	114 1/2
Green Can...	45 1/2	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
Gulf States...	131 1/2	132 1/2	131	132 1/2
Harv Cor...	78 1/2	81	78 1/2	81
Harv of N...	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Harv of N pfd...	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Ill Central...	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ill Central pfd...	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Int Con Cor...	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Int C Cor pfd...	65	65	65	65
Int Ag Corp...	19	19	19	19
Int Ag Corp pfd...	46	46	46	46
Int Mer Mar...	29	32 1/2	29	31 1/2
1 Mer Mar pfd...	89	93 1/2	88 1/2	91 1/2
Int Nickel...	44	45 1/2	44	45 1/2
Int Paper...	44 1/2	45 1/2	44	45 1/2
Kan City So...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
Kelley Tires...	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Kenne Cop...	46 1/2	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Lack Steel...	85 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
LE & W...	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
LE & W pfd...	46	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
Lee & T Ct...	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Lehigh Val...	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Long Island...	41	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
Long Island pfd...	126	126	126	126
Max Motor...	56	56	54 1/2	55 1/2
Maxwell 1st...	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Maxwell 2nd...	35	35	34 1/2	34 1/2
Max Petrol...	95	97	95	96 1/2
Miami...	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
M & St L New...	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
MSP & SSM...	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Mo K & T...	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Mo K & T pfd...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Mo Pac Ct...	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
Mo Pac W...	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Mo Pac W pfd...	55	55	55	55
Mon Power...	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Nat Biscuit...	118 1/2	119	118 1/2	119
Nat Enamel...	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Nat Lead...	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON.—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Ahmek	102	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
Alaska	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Allouez	68	68	68	68
*Am AgCh	93	93	93	93
*Am AgCh pf.	101	101	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	119	120	119	120
Am Tel	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am Wool pf.	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	98
Am Zinc	37	37 1/2	37	37 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Anaconda	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Ariz Com	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
Art Metal Co	10 1/2	11	10 1/2	11
Art Metal WI	111	113 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2
Atl Gulf pf.	62	62	62	62
B & A	172	172	172	172
Bost Eleva	75	75	74	74 1/2
Bos & Lowell	125	125	125	125
Boston & Ma	44	44	44	44
Bos & Ma pf.	60	60	60	60
Butte & Bala	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cal & Ariz	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	83
Cal & Hecla	565	565	565	565
Centennial	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Chl Nor rts	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Chino	60	60	60	60
Con & Mcl 4	95	95	95	95
Con & Pass	89	89	89	89
Con Range	66	66	65 1/2	65 1/2
Cuban Cem	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	18
Daly West	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Davis Daly	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
East Boston	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
East Butte	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	15
Edison Elec	210	210	210	210
Franklin	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Hancock	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	18
Inspiration	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Int Port Co	18	18	17	17 1/2
Int Port Co pf.	33	33	33	33
Isl Cr Coal	68	68	67 1/2	67 1/2
Isle Royale	34	34	34	34
Kerr Lake	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Keweenaw	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Lake Copper	14 1/2	14 1/2	14	14
La Salle	4	4	4	4
Maine Cent	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Mass	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mass Elecp	24	24	24	24
Mass Gas	96	96 1/2	96	96 1/2
Mass Gas pf.	80	80	80	80
*Math'n Alkali	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Michigan	4	4	4	4
Mohawk	88	88	88	88
N Arcadian	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Nevada Con	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
New Eng Tel	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Nor Idria	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	16
Nor River	28	30	28	30
Nor River pf.	89 1/2	92 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2
Nor Butte	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Nor Lake	2	2	1 1/2	2
NH & H	46 1/2	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Pomoy Mt	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Dolom	64	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
Pola	95	95	95	95
Pol Mills	146	146	145	145
Port Cr Coal	23 1/2	27 1/2	23	27
Port Sugar	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	33
Porta	90	90	89 1/2	90
Porta Fe	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Porta Pen	9	9 1/2	9	9 1/2
Port & A.R.	29	29	29	29
Port & Mcl 3	30c	30c	28c	28c
Port Lake	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Port Mills	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

SATISFACTORY  
SITUATION IN  
SHOE MARKET

Orders Not Entirely Taking Care  
of Factory Output, but Buyers  
Supply Fair Amount of Business—Prices Continue Strong

Conditions in the local shoe market are fairly satisfactory with some members of the trade, but as a whole new business is not what it should be and although the output of footwear is large the receipt of orders is not counterbalancing the shipments. Buyers are coming and going each week and leave more or less business, but their orders do not cover as many lines of shoes as is customary, the conservative element being conspicuous especially among the jobbers.

The notion that prices have touched the maximum is fairly well impressed on all buyers, and it matters not how fallacious that may be, it is difficult to obtain fair-size contracts while that sentiment prevails. Neither are manufacturers disposed to make much if any effort to persuade them differently, trading being based upon supplies in hand or upon daily conditions reported from the stock market.

Presumably, this feature is as much attributable to the continued high range of prices as to any local causes that may be, buyers reflecting the belief that the market should after such a protracted upward movement, show some signs of weakening. However potent the reasons may have been which produced the upward trend, and are still a sustaining influence not to be denied, it is apparent that there must be today an underlying strength somewhere, or prices would have given way under the pressure of a dull demand.

There are several salesmen on the road in quest of fall business and though they are offering no concessions their reports equal what was expected under the circumstances. As the current month is as late as buyers should put off their fall contracts, this immediate trip should bring out the truth or falsity of the many rumors which run through the market from time to time. Considering the anxiety which foreign relations cause, and a future the keenest observers are unable to prognosticate with any accuracy, the larger manufacturers are making no move which may have the least hazardous element about it, because, as they say, the next few weeks even are liable to throw commercial interests into far greater difficulties than yet experienced. What the past three years has taught them is too fresh for imprudence to supplant caution which has been so prominent throughout the entire shoe trade and is now noted in the larger transactions.

Manufacturers of men's fine shoes, who cater for the large retail trade, now have their salesmen on the road, and where quality has been strictly observed, it is said that prices will be a little higher than those of last fall. A desire for something new in style has revived the razor-toe last, which became fairly popular in 1880. It was not popular for long, however, going out in less than a year. Factories of the medium grades are too busy seriously to consider such freakish styles and believe it fairly unlikely that the jobbers will ask for it. On account of the high prices, many new samples have fabric tops and even an all fabric boot will be exhibited in the sample lines of 1918. To buyers hoping for a substantial drop in heavy footwear prices, it might be said, that there is not the slightest indication of it at present. Prices have stood much depressing pressure, and because buying has again begun, the situation is stronger and all expectation of a break has vanished.

There is considerable summer business still coming through the factories making ladies' boots. Fairly noteworthy, however, is the fact that new orders are daily received. Here again high prices are a handicap to free and active trading, so ever effort is being made, and all new plans adopted to create footweary combining style, service and economy. Recently samples having these features have been placed on sale. Kid boots are simply out of the present and buyers waste their time who persist in waiting for the return of all light leather goods at reasonable prices. Samples for 1918 will soon be on the road.

Manufacturers of misses', children's and infant's footwear report the demand as good. As a matter of fact, all factories are oversold and considerable urging of shipments is reported. Prices are far beyond all precedent and there is no prospect of a change this spring and summer. Canvas uppers are taking well and make an excellent shoe for the price.

The packer hide market has passed through another uneventful week. Nothing of importance reached common gossip, although nobody can be sure but that confidential contracts have been booked. The long-hoped-for activity.

Reported sales are still too small in the aggregate to be of the slightest significance and the statement that packers are charging large lots to their own tanning accounts is taken with some degree of doubt, but whether true, the tanners don't consider the subject seriously, but continue the same indifferent course which they have followed for weeks back.

There is a wide difference between the volume of hides it is believed the packers have unwound, and what they

acknowledge to have on hand; still the packers refuse to trade with the smaller tanners at proffered prices, though they be fairly close to their own figures, holding tenaciously to quotations.

Therefore, the main situation shows the same contention between the big tanners and the packers that has been so often reported since the year began, with neither party revealing any sign of relenting.

This condition, however, cannot be carried much further as the seasonal improvement in quality will push these grubby winter hides out into the open, and when lined up against the better ones, their value must slump commensurately with their actual comparative worth, and as the number is unusually large, packers may be forced to sharp concessions before tanners are willing to place any large orders for them.

The future, however, may bring something even worse than international complications, and change the whole complexion of commercialism. In case of actual hostilities these hide predictions might be far from the truth and prices follow a war-time course.

Hemlock sole leather is holding strong in the face of a demand notoriously dull. The English embargo stops foreign shipments, although exporters are expecting that that Government will soon take a wiser and stand and restrict instead of prohibit its importation. There is, however, no accumulation because receipts find an outlet, back orders taking all that come thus far. Prices are unchanged.

Union sole leather is having a fair call considering all things, and although dealers are rather reticent, several sales of fair sizes, including one of 5000 backs, have been admitted and at top prices. The sole cutters are seen in the market more often than for sometime, and although their buying is small it will aggregate well if the month ends as good as it began. There are many foreign orders awaiting the English edict and more can be obtained when the way is open.

The demand for oak sole is rather light. Local buyers are looking for lower-price leather than these backs, which are now held at 88 cents and bends at 95. The foreign trading is hampered by the same cause as is other leathers, so little or none is going abroad. Prices are nevertheless, very strong.

For no apparent reason, the calf-skin market has become quite firm and both blacks and colored skins are selling at better figures, although with more or less irregularity as to prices. There seems to be a confidential mien to this activity, dealers reflecting more than they say. Perhaps prices got down to where they looked attractive, now that the three dullest months of the year are past, but whatever the cause, business is improving and tanners look for a growing demand the balance of the year.

Side upper leather tanners have shown their belief in present values by holding their prices firmly during the late quiet spell. Some of the larger buyers made big efforts to break the market but nothing of the sort has appeared as yet. Today the tide of trading has turned, and quotations have an upward trend, in fact the situation is such that buying was fairly brisk all last week. The season is now so far advanced that buyers can hardly remain inactive any longer and allow the opportunities now available to pass.

The kid market is a quiet one and has been for the past three months, but that period of the year always has been a dull one for glazed kid. It is not denied, however, that thus far this year business has been unusually light.

The primary cause is the English embargo which came so suddenly on exporters that the thousands of skins packed ready for shipment were placed in storage awaiting the promised licenses England is to grant to importers. Their early issue is hoped because it will relieve a threatening accumulation.

Prices are firm at quotations hardly expected by the shoe merchant under the circumstances. Colored leathers from South American skins are held at 70¢@80, and blacks from 5 cents to 20 cents less, according to quality.

The fact that values are not much depressed, under the two bearish influences here mentioned, is significant of the high cost of raw stock, and all the attending expenses of production. One of the best authorities in this line says prices of finished leather cannot shrink much and pay even a nominal profit. Dealers can stand the pinch of a small demand for some time before they will cut prices to invite business.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL  
IMPORTS DECLINE

A consular report says of exports of wool to the United States from Australia: "There was a large decrease in exports of unwashed wool from Melbourne district to the United States during 1916 compared with preceding year, according to invoices certified at American consulate at Melbourne. Certified shipments amounted to 10,834,374 pounds valued at \$3,330,514, compared with 42,355,050 pounds valued at \$11,538,546 for 1915. Exports of scoured wool, however, increased from 3,909,755 pounds valued at \$1,728,585 for 1915 to 4,167,821 pounds valued at \$2,096,087 for 1916."

**NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The North American Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, last, with these comparisons:

	1916	1915
Total income	\$2,304,329	\$1,825,503
Net income	2,161,917	1,804,076
Surplus after divs.	672,252	316,111

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE WESTERN  
ELECTRIC CO.

Annual report of Western Electric Company for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, has been issued. It compares as follows:

	1916	1915
Sales	\$106,986,677	\$62,862,469
Other income	1,229,638	1,147,961
Total income	108,216,315	64,010,430
Mfg costs	103,537,737	60,733,633
Resv for cont.	1,473,866	650,000
Net earnings	3,204,710	3,616,777
Fixed charges	880,694	789,664
Exp avail for divs.	2,324,016	2,827,113
Dividends	2,100,000	1,609,500
Surp for year	224,016	1,217,613

The general balance sheet compares:

	1916	1915
Total plants	\$20,442,822	\$19,434,013
Merchandise	33,091,524	17,379,666
Cash	5,328,180	4,858,148
Bills receivable	19,194,778	15,928,730
Investments	12,441,068	21,152,930
Total	\$90,408,372	\$78,758,497
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000
First mtge 5% bonds	15,000,000	15,000,000
Current liabilities	17,834,003	6,190,672
Resv for deprec.	13,220,142	17,988,592
Employees benefit	1,000,000	1,000,000
Resv for contingencies	2,800,578	4,345,501
Surplus	25,452,648	25,229,032
Total	\$90,408,372	\$78,758,497

President Thayer says in part in the annual report: Although the output of telephone apparatus has been large in 1916, deliveries were principally during the latter part of the year, and on orders received considerably earlier in the year, as in this class of work some months elapse between the beginning of the process of manufacture and final delivery of finished apparatus. Costs of all the items going into cost of manufacture have rapidly increased during the year, so that the profit on this department of the business has not been proportional to the volume.

On sales of cable and merchandise not of our own manufacture, where turnover is quick, profits have been satisfactory.

## DIVIDENDS

The Union Natural Gas Company has cleared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable April 14 to holders of record March 31.

The regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on stock of the Beech Creek Railroad Company will be paid April 2 to stock of record March 20.

The Gold & Stock Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 31.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 20.

Union Twist Drill Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on preferred stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 20.

The Old Colony Gas Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 19.

Chevrolet Motor has declared an initial dividend of 3 per cent. Although not officially announced, the inference is that this places the stock on a 12 per cent basis.

The Philadelphia & Western Railway has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 14 to stock of record March 31.

The Cleveland Automatic Machine Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 20.

The directors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 16 to holders of record March 31.

The New York State Railways has declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.25 a share on the preferred and \$1 a share on the common stocks, payable April 2 to stock of record March 24.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

	2d week March	1st week March
From Jan 1	\$723,603	\$116,454
From Jan 1	7,701,681	1,431,940

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

	2d week March	1st week March
From Jan 1	\$260,280	\$11,230
From Jan 1	9,356,090	729,948

WESTERN MARYLAND

	2d week March	1st week March
From Jan 1	\$230,416	\$28,793
From Jan 1	2,427,834	330,762

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

	1917	1916
Second week March	\$1,909,968	\$713,988
From July 1	12,216,057	4,462,821

MOBILE & OHIO

	2d week March	1st week March
From Jan 1	\$27,498	\$12,267
From Jan 1	8,710,653	589,312

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

	2d week March	1st week March
From Jan 1	\$321,565	\$43,952
From Jan 1	3,544,673	460,242

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

	2d week March	1st week March
From Jan 1	\$230,622	\$16,830
From Jan 1	1,971,828	253,060

ITALIAN LOAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Equitable Trust Company is arranging on behalf of the Italian Government to receive subscriptions at current rates of exchange for an Italian internal loan. Loan is limited in amount, has no fixed maturity, bears 5 per cent interest, and will be offered at 90. Bonds may not be converted or converted before January 1931, after which date the Government may make such arrangements with bondholders as to redemption or conversion as holders will agree to.

**ERIE NOTES POPULAR**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was stated that the \$15,000,000 two-year, 5 per cent notes of the Erie railroad has been oversubscribed.

FLOTATION OF  
WAR LOAN IS  
GIGANTIC WORK

Marked Skill in the Handling of  
the Latest British Obligation  
Contributes Much to Its Over-  
whelming Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It would not be possible to relate anything more startling than the remarkable success of the British war loan as announced by the Chancellor, Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons last Monday, particulars of which were fully cabled to The Christian Science Monitor at the time. But if there is anything which might be said to approach it in the realm of the remarkable, it is the skillful manner in which the flotation has been handled. During the week ending Saturday, March 3, an enormous sum of money representing the war loan subscriptions was transferred from the market to the Exchequer and although the aggregate sum was of such gargantuan proportions as would probably hardly have been dreamt of in the piping times of peace, yet the operation was taken care of without causing barely a ripple on the surface of the money situation. Of the total of just over a £1,000,000,000, it is stated that £370,000,000 was all new money. Further than this many bankers believe that between 70 and 80 per cent of the subscriptions have been paid up in full which means that within a few weeks a sum not far short of the British prewar debt has been transferred from the market to the Treasury. It is, therefore, only natural that some people have entertained apprehension as to the strain and stringency attendant upon such a huge movement. So far, however, there has been no sign of any monetary shortage, nor is any now anticipated, except for a certain amount of small temporary borrowing from the Central Institution. The principal factor which has been the means of steady- ing the situation is perhaps the fact that the Government has paid out most of the money received almost as quickly as it has come in. There is evidence of this in the big reduction of Treasury bills outstanding, the total of which has been reduced by about £200,000,000 in the past two weeks. Further, the considerable spare balances lent for some time by the banks to the Threadneedle Street Institution have probably all been repaid during the past week, and then again the annual balance sheets of the banks showed much larger cash balances than usual, all evidence of preparation for the period just experienced.

On Monday the Bank of England reduced its rate offered to the clearing banks for special deposits from 5 to 4½ per cent for money at three days' notice. Short loans on the same day fetched 4½ to 5 per cent. As the end of the week approached, however, conditions became easier, and lenders at the finish of the day were glad to place spare balances at 4 per cent and even lower. The discount market has been quiet, with an easier tendency beginning to make itself felt. At one time a reduction in the bank rate was expected, but this was not, of course, realized.

The Exchequer revenue and expenditure statement for the week ending Feb. 24 shows the revenue as continuing to flow into the Government coffers with unprecedented freedom. The sum received on this occasion was £24,571,000, which was only surpassed in one previous instance, and that was on Feb. 10 of this year, when the total attained was over £27,000,000. Income tax again contributed just over £15,000,000, and the excess profits duty yielded £4,646,000. The expenditure for the seven days was £47,315,000. A further amount of £149,710,000 was received from war loan subscriptions. War savings certificates yielded £7,000,000, and £3,148,000 was raised in the form of other debt. Treasury bills matured or repaid absorbed £91,136,000, and £47,000,000 net of ways and means advance were paid off. Cash balances were reduced by £1,212,000 to £23,536,000.

So colossal are the amounts with which the market is now accustomed to deal that a reduction of £1,431,000 in the gold holdings of the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, in the weekly statement for Thursday last, almost escapes notice. Government securities lost nearly £2,500,000. Bankers' deposits are, nevertheless, £21,164,000 up, and other securities are also £24,168,000 higher. The reserve ratio is 2.37 per cent lower at 15.32 per cent, but naturally this feature can only be regarded as temporary.

The silver market is weaker again, the station on Saturday closing 3-16d above the lowest, at 37 5-16d per ounce. The Indian loan announcement is said to have largely accounted for the weakness.

The chief feature of the exchange market has been the further depreciation of the Italian quotation, which is more or less nominally at 37.00. With the exception of Scandinavia, the Continental rates have been firm, or have moved in London's favor.

Business on the Stock Exchange has been quiet with general steadiness in prices. The consol quotation has been a feature at 52½. Railway stocks, both British and foreign, have been dull, but armament shares have been buoyant and the rubber share market continues to show strength.

## TRADE BALANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Favorable trade balance of the United States for 32 months to March 1, or since European War began, \$5,767,000,000.

GRAPHOPHONE CO.  
CONTROL PASSES  
INTO NEW HANDS

Du Pont Interests Said to Have  
Got Possession of American  
Concern—New Stock Plan

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Control of American Graphophone Company, manufacturer of Columbia talking machines and records, and the dictaphone, has passed to du Pont interests, as evidenced by election of Francis S. Whitten, vice-president of Laird & Co., to the presidency at a special meeting of directors, Philip T. Dodge, former president, resigning to become chairman of directors.

It has been said that the du Ponts have been accumulating large blocks of securities of talking machine companies, and election of the new president indicates they will take an active part in management. They will cooperate with the present management, and no changes in personnel of officers is looked for.

Business of American Graphophone Company has been expanding rapidly, and the company has not been able to keep up with demand for output. To take care of required expansion in production, and supply additional working capital, directors have decided to issue \$2,563,895 common stock and offer it at par, \$100, to common and preferred stockholders, on basis of one share for every two shares owned. Stockholders of record March 24 will have right to subscribe, payments to be made 20 per cent on or before April 4, and the remainder on or before April 15.

A syndicate headed by Laird & Co. of Wilmington, Del., Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler and Bertron, Griscom & Co. of New York, and Bioren & Co. of Philadelphia, has been formed to underwrite the offering.

Fiscal year ended Dec. 31, last, proved the largest in history of the company, gross business having been more than \$15,000,000, an increase of about 57 per cent over 1915. Net after interest charges was \$1,903,598, equivalent to \$7.12 a share on all common and preferred outstanding. Business in first quarter of 1917 is running 40 per cent greater than first three months of 1916. The new plant at Bridgeport will be ready in a month or so, and will double the output of records.

UNITED FRUIT CO.  
IS DOING WELL

United Fruit Company earnings are running at extraordinary figures. Since Oct. 1 the company has earned \$650,000 more than a full year's interest and dividends. By the end of March it is figured that the company will have a surplus above interest charges and the 8 per cent dividend on the \$48,792,000 stock of more than \$1,500,000. This sum is equal to better than 3 per cent additional on the stock.

Given more favorable weather and operating conditions from now until the fiscal year ends Sept. 30, there is said to be no reason why United Fruit should not earn 30 per cent for its stock and perhaps even more.

United Fruit shares are now selling below the level of the days prior to the war. Speculative interest has not been attracted to the company and the conservatism of turning surplus earnings back into property and toward reduction of bonded debt has not tended to bring the stock into speculative favor. There are good judges who feel that Fruit is emphatically a peace stock.

STRUCTURAL STEEL  
CONTRACTS LARGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bridge Builders Society reports February contracts equal to 59 per cent of shop capacity, equivalent to 106,200 tons; and since Jan. 1 a total of 216,000 tons. These figures, however, are nearly 40,000 tons less than trade reports, as several large contracts have not been officially reported. Since March 1 fabricated steel orders have amounted to 75,000 tons, and double this tonnage of plain material has been placed under contract.

## CHEVROLET EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At annual meeting Chevrolet Motor Company, President W. C. Durant stated that actual operating earnings of Chevrolet Motor and subsidiary companies were \$4,845,071, equivalent to \$24.52 a share on original operating capital of \$19,754,800. During the year \$3,613,521 was expended for new construction and improvements from which no financial benefit was derived during the past year. Deducting this from capital stock issue, earnings were equal to \$30.02 on operating capital actually employed.

## OTIS ELEVATOR REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Otis Elevator Company reports for year ended Dec. 31 these changes in earnings:

	1916	1915
Net earnings	\$1,036,589	\$300,920
After deducting preferred dividends of \$390,000 and providing \$50,000 for pension fund, balance is equal to 9.36 per cent on the \$6,371,587 common stock, against 5.42 of earned on \$6,375,300 common stock in 1915.		

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges	\$39,850,058	\$40,691,550
Balances	5,878,444	2,573,199

Local United States Subtreasury credit balance at the Boston Clearing House today, \$175,719.

NET EARNINGS  
OF STEAMSHIP  
LINES LARGER

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies  
Showing for January Encour-  
aging—Returns of Holding  
Company Are Substantial

Net earnings of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines for the month of January, it is learned, were approximately \$750,000, or an increase of \$393,400 over those for the month of December, and \$434,900 greater than the earnings reported in January, 1916.

In connection with the monthly report it is to be noted that the figures cover only the activities of the Porto Rico, Ward, Mallory and Clyde lines, the earnings of the holding company and its subsidiaries, the Mexican Navigation Company, the International and the Southern not being included.

In 1916 the total net earnings shown by the monthly reports amounted to \$8,210,174, whereas the total net for all of the companies amounted to approximately \$9,900,000, or a difference of approximately \$1,700,000, which is equal to \$142,000 a month in excess of the figures reported.

The holding company is at the present time earning enough from its personal tonnage to provide for the interest on the \$12,500,000 collateral trust bonds and the 5 per cent dividend on the \$15,000,000 preferred stock, leaving the entire earnings of the subsidiary companies available for dividends on the common stock. The earnings here reported are at the rate of \$9,000,000 a year, which is equal to \$60 a share on the common stock, exclusive of earnings of the three subsidiaries not reported.

The earnings of the holding company are derived from the chartering of 11 vessels owned by it to its subsidiary companies on the basis of net annual charter hire, equal to 6 per cent of the original book value of the ships, any profit over and above this amount accruing to the holding company by way of dividends received from the subsidiary companies. By the end of this year the parent organization will have 13 ships of its own having an approximate gross tonnage of 43,335 tons, eight of which, constructed and paid for out of the earnings of 1916-1917, cost \$5,500,000.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Postal savings deposits increased \$5,000,000 in February, bringing total to \$121,000,000 and number of depositors to 700,000.

Canada's mine output in 1916 totaled \$177,357,000, or \$40,000,000 more than in 1915 and \$30,000,000 more than highest previous record in 1913.

Japanese cotton spinning interests have decided to investigate desirability of purchasing American machinery. Extent of purchases already decided upon is estimated at 20,000 spindles.

Russia is planning construction



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STATE SERVICE  
PLEA TO LONDON  
STOCK EXCHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Director-General of National Service, recently addressed a meeting of the members of the stock exchange which was presided over by Sir Robert Inglis, chairman of the Committee for General Purposes.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was given a hearty welcome, said that the position that he had undertaken was one of great responsibility and difficulty. Indeed, the problems which beset anyone who tried to organize the manpower of the nation were so involved and complex, so various and so pressing, that he was quite certain no man could successfully solve them without the willing help of the nation itself. It was to gain that help that he had come to the stock exchange, to those who had always been foremost in any great patriotic movement.

They were, he continued, rapidly approaching a crisis in the fortunes of the war. They believed that they were going to finish it this summer. The Germans, however, had not been idle. They had carried off a large number of Belgians, Frenchmen, and Poles to do their work for them, and by their Auxiliary Service Bill, compelling the service of all their manhood, and by one means and another they had succeeded in raising large new masses of men. There was, therefore, continued Mr. Chamberlain, a great struggle in front of them, but they were confident of victory, provided their whole strength was put into the conflict. More men were wanted for the Army, and they must keep up their supplies of munitions, shipbuilding, and food production. Whilst labor was needed for all of these, they must recognize that the man-power of the country was already very fully employed. There were only two ways of creating a surplus: to transfer men from the less essential to the more essential trades, and to organize their various trades, whether essential or nonessential, in such a way that they could be carried on with less labor than in the past.

Mr. Chamberlain then appealed to the members of the stock exchange to help him in one or both of these ways. It would not, he said, be in the interests of the nation to shut up their businesses, and he recognized that it would not be to their own advantage or convenience either to restrict their operations or to concentrate them into shorter hours. He had, however, never asked people to do national service for their own individual benefit. He asked them to make sacrifices, and he believed that the sacrifices that they were asked to make were not more than they were able to bear, and that they would be glad to make them in order to shorten the war.

Whether it would be possible for them to concentrate their House clerks; whether, now that the names of buyers and sellers had to be disclosed, one clerk could deal for more than one firm, and he also asked them to consider carefully whether it would be possible to close the exchange altogether for the day or part of the day. He thought it would be best for them to appoint one or two members who could confer with a representative of the National Service Department with regard to this scheme. He pointed out that the provincial exchanges would follow the lead given by the stock exchange, and that, therefore, he was appealing to a much larger circle, and the service they could personally render might be multiplied in that way many times.

He concluded with a very earnest appeal to his hearers to take the matter seriously. Although what they did might not be very much in the aggregate to contribute towards the surplus labor of the country, yet it would

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COME TO  
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BETHEL, MAINE

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## HOTEL EQUIPMENT

## The Cross-Wells Company

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Equipment

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Cafeteria furnishing a specialty. Outfit Cafeterias and El Mar Cafeteria are samples.

have great effect, because their example would be followed in other places. He was sure that they would take this opportunity in addition to others that they had had and taken, to contribute towards shortening the war.

CONDITIONS IN FRENCH  
OCCUPIED PROVINCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—The Journal has obtained some further details as to life in the occupied provinces of France from a woman recently repatriated with her three grandchildren from a little village some three miles distant from Péronne.

Like others who have returned, she stated that the population was wholly dependent on the dried vegetables and pulse supplied by the Spanish-American Committee, and that there was neither butter, eggs, milk, nor meat. All such products having been appropriated by the Germans, two sous worth of milk a day being accorded to children under two years of age only. Every one, she continued, was obliged to work, no matter what their station. The men were sent into the fields, the women were sent to sweep the streets and wash linen, while boys and girls were also obliged to help with the harvesting, and so on. For the first year all this work had to be done for nothing, but afterward it was paid for at the rate of from 12

## WESTERN

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1000 ROOMS 1000 BATHS Every room has private bath, running ice water, and other unusual conveniences. Also at Buffalo and Cleveland. Now building at St. Louis and New York

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## CALIFORNIA

## The Garden Court Apartments

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

Located Among the Beautiful Foothills of Hollywood

The Finest Apartment House in the West

Each apartment is an artistic individual home, while the service rendered relieves you of the household management. Beautiful amusement rooms, tennis courts, hotel service and the most modern equipment make the GARDEN COURT APARTMENTS a delightful residence.

For full information address MRS. M. V. MILLS, Directing Manager.

BUY YOUR TICKET DIRECT TO  
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(Santa Fe rates same as to Los Angeles)

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HOTEL

San Diego

400 Rooms. \$1.50 Per Day and Up. J. H. HOLMES, General Manager.

HERALD HOTEL  
SAN FRANCISCO

Eddy at Jones Streets  
A sun-lit outside room, \$1.00 One with private bath, \$1.50 50 cents more for two—no higher. COUNTRY—COMFORT—CONVENIENCE San Francisco Map and Guide free.

HOTEL BALTIMORE  
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Known from Coast to Coast as THE hotel of the Southwest.

500 Fire-Proof Rooms Rates \$1.50 and upward Wallace H. Robinson, Pres.

SEATTLE, WASH.  
New Washington Hotel

Superb Location Overlook Harbor and Sound All Rooms with Private Bath Rates \$2.50 Per Day and Up Superior Dining Service and Cafe One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast

HOTEL HERKIMER  
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E. P. 7th up. \$1.50 up Private Bath. COUNTRY—COMFORT—CONVENIENCE. Cafe and Luncheon Room at Popular Prices

Shirley Hotel  
DENVER, COLORADO

Seventeenth Avenue and Lincoln Street DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL. ALL ROOMS HAVE PRIVATE BATHS. Hotel Owns and Operates Daily and Garden Artesian Water. Popular Prices. IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager.

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FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT RESTAURANT IN CONNECTION Rooms 50c, 75c and \$1 316 Fulton Street, PEORIA, ILL.

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## NEW YORK AND EASTERN

## Prince George Hotel

Fifth Ave. & 28th Street  
NEW YORK

GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager

Formerly of Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and Parker House, Boston

One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York

800 Rooms—All With Bath

Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. Central location, near shops and theatres. One block from Elevated and Subway stations.

Room and bath \$2 and up; two persons \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$5 and up.

Grand View for Ladies and Gentlemen on Ground Floor

## THE ALDINE HOTEL

Chestnut and Nineteenth Streets, PHILADELPHIA

300 outside rooms with baths, best residential section. Within easy walk of the leading shops and all Railroads.

Highest-Class American Plan from \$4.50 European Plan from \$1.50

OTTO E. HANSEN

The BILTMORE  
NEW YORK

America's Latest and Most Refined, and New York's Centermost Hotel

Only hotel occupying an entire city block. Vanderbilt and Madison Aves., 43rd and 44th Sts., adjoining Grand Central Terminal

1000 rooms open to outside air. 850 with bath.

Room rates from \$2.50 per day. Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for permanent occupancy. Large and small ball, banquet and dining salons and suites specially private.

John McE. Bowman, Pres.

## Hotel Manhattan

In the Center of New York

MADISON AVENUE

42nd and 43rd Streets

One block from the Grand Central Terminal.



## BY OTHER EDITORS

**Hope for Coal Consumers**  
**OMAHA WORLD-HERALD**—The Federal Trade Commission, following up its noteworthy service in upsetting print-paper manufacturers' claims of increased cost of production, now comes to the aid of the coal consumer. The commission has issued a statement, notifying the anthracite producers that any failure to grant the usual spring price reductions cannot be justified by claims of increased production costs. Information on which the commission bases this statement has been obtained by an exhaustive investigation, undertaken at the request of Congress upon a resolution sponsored by Senator Hitchcock last summer. Certain evidence tending to contradict the producers' claims, supporting their extravagant increases in price of coal, came to Senator Hitchcock's hands at that time, and he started the Trade Commission's wheels moving. The report comes too late to affect the current prices, but in ample time to prevent extortion in another season. The full report, the commission announces, will be ready shortly and will throw considerable light on prices of the last winter. If the commission carries its report to acceptance by the producers, as it did in the case of print paper, it will have firmly established the system of regulation for which it was established.

**Gypsies Travel in Automobiles**  
**ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT-CHRONICLE**—Perhaps the most consistent pacifists on earth are the gypsies, and their pacifism evidently pays. We have thought of them as untouched by almost all modern influences, war among them, but this idea must be filed carefully away in the "popular errors" pigeonhole, in view of what was observed in Fifth Avenue, New York, on a recent Sunday. Persons who chanced to be at Washington Square on that afternoon saw 15 automobiles loaded with the nomads stop and gaudily dressed women leave them and mix in the crowd, soliciting patronage as fortune tellers. One of the women who was questioned said that her hand had used automobiles since last spring, as they found them quicker and cheaper. All gypsies showed a disposition to substitute motor cars for horses, she said; and she did not say that they had been in the munition business, either.

**The Colombian Treaty**  
**DALLAS NEWS**—The Colombian treaty is again to be considered by the Senate, but in a revised form. Instead of \$15,000,000, it would award \$25,000,000 to Colombia in compensation for the Canal Zone. This is the amount originally proposed. The concession to the opponents of the treaty is in the elimination of that passage which expressed regret that anything had occurred to disturb the friendly relations between the two countries. The proponents of the treaty have gone farther than this. They have agreed to support a resolution offered by Senator Knox denying that anything had been done which puts the United States under the obligation to apologize. It is not stated whether the treaty in the amended form would be satisfactory to Colombia or not. However, it is probably safe to assume that it would. Colombia is probably more concerned for the cash than for the amende. Furthermore, it is hardly probable that the Democrats would have assented to these changes without some assurance from Secretary Lansing that the treaty would be acceptable to Colombia in this form.

**Advice to Farmers**  
**MINNEAPOLIS NEWS**—The advice to farmers of John H. Rich of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank, to raise more potatoes, grain and hogs, should commend itself, in view of present and prospective prices of food. The statistics of the South St. Paul market, which may be typical of conditions over the country, show a decline of 332,000 in the receipt of hogs, from Jan. 1 to the present time, compared with the corresponding period in 1916. This may be partly due to car shortage and weather conditions, but the falling off has continued even since these difficulties have been largely eliminated. In view of the probability of continued heavy export demand, it is apparent that pork will not soon be among the cheap foods. Dressed pork is one of the easiest meats to ship, live-stock men say, as it need only be placed in brine a short time and may then be transported long distances in an excellent state of preservation. Live-stock men say there will be a heavy decline in hog receipts the coming summer, due to the heavy selling last fall of young pigs which would otherwise have come to maturity. There could be no better indications that now is the time to raise all kinds of foodstuffs.

**DEPUTIES FROM LEBANON**  
**Berlin, Germany** (via Amsterdam)—According to Constantinople messages to the German papers, Selen Bey made a speech at the beginning of the recent session of the Turkish Parliament in connection with the taking of the oath by the deputies from Lebanon. He drew attention to the importance of the entry of these deputies into the Turkish Chamber, as being proof of the complete restoration of Ottoman sovereignty over Syria, a restoration that was, he said, the first material advantage derived by the Turkish Empire from the present war.

**FRUIT RESTRICTIONS CANCELED**  
**LONDON, England**—In modification of the notice published by the Foreign Office in October, 1916, it is announced that the existing restrictions on the shipment of fresh fruit to Holland, other than oranges, lemons, and tangerines, have been canceled.

## NEBRASKA, MARYLAND, WASHINGTON, D. C., ETC.

LEGAL NOTICES  
CITY OF BOSTON  
Registration of Voters

Office of Board of Election Commissioners, March 20, 1917.  
 Registration of voters will be held at the office of the Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Court Sq., on Monday, March 26th, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Tuesday, March 27th, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., continuously, for the Special Primary, April 3rd, to nominate candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Registration of voters will also be held at the office of the Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Court Sq., on Monday, April 23rd, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and Tuesday, April 24th, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., continuously, for the Special Primary, May 1st, to elect delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Registration for the Constitutional Convention Primary will close on Tuesday, March 27th, at 10 P. M. Registration for the Constitutional Convention Election will close on Tuesday, April 24th, at 10 P. M.

CITY OF BOSTON  
PRIMARY CALL  
Constitutional Convention Primary

Board of Election Commissioners, 111 City Hall Annex, Boston, March 20, 1917.  
 IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of law, notice is hereby given that a non-partisan primary will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the 3rd Day of April, 1917

and all registered voters will, on such date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. At such primary, twice the number of persons to be elected delegates shall be chosen from those nominated by nomination papers, and those so chosen shall be deemed nominated as candidates for delegates. Said candidates for delegates will be voted for as follows:  
 Candidates for delegates-at-large will be voted for in the entire city.  
 Candidates for delegates in Congressional Districts will be voted for in the—  
 Eleventh Congressional District,  
 Thirtieth Congressional District.  
 Candidates for delegates in the Legislative Representative Districts will be voted for in the—  
 First Suffolk, Boston, Ward 1  
 Second Suffolk, Boston, Ward 2  
 Third Suffolk, Boston, Ward 3  
 Fourth Suffolk, Boston, Ward 4  
 Fifth Suffolk, Boston, Ward 5  
 Sixth Suffolk, Boston, Ward 6  
 Seventh Suffolk, Boston, Ward 7  
 Eighth Suffolk, Boston, Ward 8  
 Ninth Suffolk, Boston, Ward 9  
 Tenth Suffolk, Boston, Ward 10  
 Eleventh Suffolk, Boston, Ward 11  
 Twelfth Suffolk, Boston, Ward 12  
 Thirteenth Suffolk, Boston, Ward 13  
 Fourteenth Suffolk, Boston, Ward 14  
 Fifteenth Suffolk, Boston, Ward 15  
 Sixteenth Suffolk, Boston, Ward 16  
 Seventeenth Suffolk, Boston, Ward 17  
 Eighteenth Suffolk, Boston, Ward 18  
 Nineteenth Suffolk, Boston, Ward 19  
 Twentieth Suffolk, Boston, Ward 20  
 Twenty-first Suffolk, Boston, Ward 21  
 Twenty-second Suffolk, Boston, Ward 22  
 Twenty-third Suffolk, Boston, Ward 23  
 Twenty-fourth Suffolk, Boston, Ward 24  
 Twenty-fifth Suffolk, Boston, Ward 25  
 The polls at such meetings will open at 6 o'clock A. M. and will close at 4 o'clock P. M.

The polling places at said meetings will be the same as the polling places used at the last City Election.  
 JOHN M. MINTON,  
 MELANCTHON W. BURLIN,  
 FRANK SEIBERLICH,  
 JOHN B. MARTIN,  
 Board of Election Commissioners.

HOUSES TO LET  
FOR RENT

After April 1st, in one of the most desirable localities in Newton (Ward 7), convenient to steam and electric cars, not too near a good house, 12 rooms and 2 baths; hot water and hot air heat, hard wood floors, laundry in basement. One car, very best neighborhood. Inquire at Garage near No. 315 Franklin St., Newton.

**TYPEWRITERS**  
**TYPEWRITERS RENTED**  
 Four months, \$5.00; not less than three months, \$7.00. First payment applies if purchased. American Writing Machine Co., 119 Franklin St., Boston. Tel. Main 166.

APPLICATIONS FOR  
BRITISH PRIZE BOUNTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**LONDON, England**—Two applications for prize bounty were made in the Prize Court recently on behalf of Commander Courtney Boyle, V. C., and the officers and ship's company of His Majesty's submarine E-14, concerning two enemy vessels sunk by them in the Sea of Marmora in May, 1915.

The first was that of a Turkish gunboat, and the president, Sir Samuel Evans, found that she had 75 men on board at the time she was sunk, and that the submarine was the only vessel present. He therefore declared that the sum of £375 was payable as prize bounty to the commander, officers and crew of the submarine E-14.

The second case was that of the large Turkish transport, Gul Djemal, and two important questions arose with regard to her. One was whether she was an enemy armed ship, in respect of which any prize bounty at all was payable, and the other, whether, if the bounty were due, it should be calculated according to the number of the crew of the ship, consisting of 200, or of the total number of persons on board, which meant an additional 6000 Turkish troops. If the former were the case the bounty would be £1000, but if the latter £31,000. The president said that in his view an "armed ship" within the meaning of the act was a fighting unit of the fleet, a ship commissioned and armed for the purpose of offensive action in a naval engagement. It had not been shown that the transport in question was such a ship. His decision, therefore, was that application failed and must be disallowed. He added, however, that it was just possible that at some future time further evidence might be procured as to the alleged armament of the vessel, but he did not anticipate that it would. In order to safeguard the rights of the brave officers and men concerned he disallowed the application without prejudice to any further application that they might make upon further evidence being forthcoming.

**DEPUTIES VISITS ITALY**  
 Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**PARIS, France**—A French parliamentary delegation under the presidency of M. Franklin-Bouillon has left Paris for Italy. It is to visit first of all the Italian main headquarters, where it will be received by the King and General Cadorna. Then, after a stay of 48 hours at the front, it will proceed to Venice, Florence, Turin, and finally to Rome, where it will be welcomed by Italian parliamentarians, and will take the opportunity to present the municipality with a fragment from a pinnacle of Rheims cathedral, and one of the stones of Ft. Douaumont, relics which are to be placed in the Capitol. From Rome the delegation will journey to Milan, Genoa, and Turin, where public meetings will be held at which reference will be made to the effort put forth by France, and to the future of the alliance.

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## OMAHA, NEB.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

**Prestige Value!**  
**and**  
**Intrinsic Quality!**

Students of economics will remember these phrases well. Intelligent buyers long ago discovered that this store has always stressed quality—not how cheap, or how low in price, but *how good in quality*. That has been our governing and guiding thought as buyers and sellers of merchandise. Naturally and inevitably the customer has come to associate quality with the name, and PRESTIGE VALUE follows. The very label carries with it distinction and is a guaranty equivalent to a warranty deed of absolute satisfaction.

THIS IS A WONDERFUL SILK SEASON—The styles and colors rather shock at first, but they grow on one after a little—Khaki, White, Oyster, Gray, Wisteria, the new Shadow Green—all these and more as foundations of ground work. Large designs, geometric, dots, Japanese, Chinese and other Oriental figures. Quaint, striking printings and colorings reminiscent of mosque, bazaar and market place.

Ready to put on garments made from all the latest and most wanted fabrics. All the accessories such as you expect to find in a high grade well appointed Dry Goods Store.

*Thomas & Patrick*  
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA

## JEWELERS

**Qualitas Quam Quantitas**  
**ALBERT EDHOLM**  
 JEWELER  
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA

## FLORISTS

**K. C. & H. D. PARKER**  
 Florists—Cut Flowers, Decorations, Designs.  
 Phone Douglas 3102, City National Bank Bldg.

## CONFECTIONERY

**ROGERS** Fine Confections and Cut Flowers  
 Mail Orders. 14th and Jackson Streets  
 Phone Douglas 127

## STORAGE

**OMAHA FIREPROOF STORAGE CO.**  
 Planos, Household Goods and General Merchandise. 806 South 16th St.

## TAILORS

**EDWARD JOHNSON**  
 Merchant Tailor, 1815 FARNAM STREET  
 My Suits Grow Old Gracefully.

## MILLINERY

**BELLE HATCH**  
 1820 Farnam Street  
 EXCLUSIVE SPRING MILLINERY

## SHOES

**Regent Shoe Company**  
 Exclusive Styles The Onimod Shoe for Men

## LINCOLN, NEB.

## LAUNDRIES

**Try the Best Laundry**  
**CLEANERS, PRESSERS AND DYERS**  
 WE USE SOFT WATER  
 2449 O Street Phone B-1579

## COAL

## CITY FUEL COMPANY

**GUARANTEED COAL**  
 102 N. 13th St., Lincoln, Neb. B. 3291

## GROCERIES

Call F. 2977  
 For Groceries and Meats  
 F. HALVERSTADT  
 10th and South Streets

## DETROIT, MICH.

## TABLE SUPPLIES

**JENNINGS' VANILLA**  
 Ask Your Grocer

## MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

## GROCERIES

**PURE FOOD GROCERY**  
 Leading Fancy Grocers  
 Quality never lowered to make prices cheap  
 235 WEST OKMULGEE  
 Phone 1200-1201-1202

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

**CURIOUS-GIFT GOODS**  
 Kodak Finishing—Film—Cameras  
 Curio Nook, 115 North 4th St.

## OKLAHOMA CITY

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**KERR DRY GOODS CO.**  
 Order by Mail  
 Shipping Charges Prepaid  
 RORABAUGH-BROWN  
 DRY GOODS CO.  
 215-219 West Main Street

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## SPRINGFIELD, MO.

## DEPARTMENT STORES

**Levy-Wolf D.G. Co.**  
 "THE MODEL"  
 Springfield's Leading Dry Goods Store

## MEN'S FURNISHINGS

**Nathan Clothing Company**  
 Corner Booneville and Public Square  
 Up-to-Date Store for Men and Boys

## SHOES

**FINE FOOTWEAR**  
 at Reasonable Prices  
**A. W. WEAVER SHOE CO.**  
 Holland Building. East Side Square

## MILLINERY

**YOUNGBLOOD PEAKE**—Millinery, Black Cat (guaranteed) Hosiery, Spanglone & P. N. Corsets. Phone 738. 308 St. Louis St.

## BALTIMORE

## DEPARTMENT STORES

**Baltimore's Best Store**  
**Hochschild Kohn & Company**  
 Howard and Lexington

## DRY GOODS

**HUTZLER BROTHERS**  
 BALTIMORE

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**The Minch & Eisenbrey Company**

## DECORATORS

**CARPETS**  
**FURNITURE**  
**RUGS**  
**WALL PAPERS**  
**DRAPERIES**  
 216-220 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

## For the best

**RUGS**—buy now and prices of

## POLLACK'S

Howard and Lexington

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**WEDDING**  
**Invitations**  
**Announcements**  
 Visiting Cards and Stationery. Correct styles from an elegant shop at moderate prices. Samples upon request.

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**THAT ANNOUNCEMENT**—Let us print it for you. THE C. C. GIESSE CO., 207 N. Calvert St., St. Paul 1111.

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**N. HESS' SONS**  
 QUALITY FOOTWEAR AND HOSIERY  
 8 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

## CATERERS

**ICE CREAM**  
**Bon Bons and Chocolates**  
**A. HOLT**  
 324 N. Charles St. 941 Madison Ave.

## LEXINGTON MARKET

**Fruits and Vegetables**  
**CHAS. S. KEEN & SON**  
 Stalls: Cor. Lexington and Eutaw Streets, Lexington, Market. Roland Park Delivery

## MARYLAND BEATING BISCUIT

**Cakes and Pies. J. C. NORRIS**  
 Stall 731 Lexington Market

## SAUSAGE AND DELICATESSEN

**OTENHEIMER BROS.**  
 Stall 751-753 Lexington Market

## FLORISTS

**MARY JOHNSTON**  
 Florist  
 221-223 W. Madison St., Baltimore

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**H. C. HOFFMAN**  
 Call up ST. PAUL 1688 when in need of

## Typewriter and Office Supplies

Ribbons for all makes machines. Carbon Papers, all kinds. Printing, etc. All kinds of typewriter papers.

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Women and Municipal Housekeeping

Women are growing so deeply interested in the municipal household these days that, even in New York City, where they are still denied a voice in managing affairs, they are getting together a list of things which they want to see done during the next four years, and they are going to use all the influence they can control to have their city improved along those lines. A conference of women's organizations, called recently by the Woman's Municipal League, began the formulation of what they call a platform of progress. The reason that they are particularly concerned with the next four years, is that New York elects a mayor and whole city government in November of this year, with a four-year term.

These women feel that nonpartisan government is the most effective instrument for translating government into terms of service. Accordingly, they decided to organize a Committee of One Hundred Women to work for a nonpartisan city administration, and every woman interested in having the municipal housekeeping carried on in the best possible fashion is urged to write to this committee her ideas of what is needed to improve it and to attend all meetings. For the first time, women here are making out a definite, specific catalogue of things which they want the next administration to attend to.

Although these improvements in the municipal household which they want to see made are not all tabulated yet, an excellent beginning has been made. First, women want the cost of living reduced by the establishment of terminal markets, the lowering of rentals of open market stands and the abolition of present wasteful methods of milk distribution. Also, they want to abolish factory home work in tenements, to develop a sound city plan as regards future transit lines, playgrounds, etc., to follow out the park plan for the greater city, to extend the "Know the Parks" movement and to make all neighborhood parks into evening recreation centers.

More beauty in the municipal household is another and important demand of the women. Consequently, they want more trees planted—these both for shade and beauty. Also, they want drastic legislation for the purpose of abolishing disfiguring billboards and laws to regulate advertising signs.

Overcrowded street cars have no place in a well-conducted municipal household, they believe, and they wish to abolish them promptly. They want to encourage the new feeling of self-respect and pride in efficient service which has been aroused in the police force of this city, and to improve their service.

The street cleaning department is another that women are clamoring for improvement in. In the first place, they would like to install a more up-to-date equipment and substitute mechanical devices for cleaning and snow removal for the old-fashioned, often inefficient hand labor. Also, they are eager to work out a scheme by which the city may receive remuneration for all classes of waste, as it now does from garbage disposal. In order to accomplish the best results in this field, they believe in skilled labor and approve most heartily the continuation of the school for training street cleaners for the city. Next, they want an increase of wages for these cleaners, as they become more efficient. And, too, they want the general public to be educated and trained to cooperate with officials in keeping the city cleaner, just as they train the members of their own private households to help in keeping the home clean and attractive to all.

Then there is the question of bringing up the children properly, giving them the right sort of place for their play, as well as the best training for their future careers. First of all, these mothers of children all over the city wish their little folks to have a full day's schooling every school day, instead of being limited to a half day in overcrowded class rooms. Then, they want them to have practical vocational training and a good modern—

not antique—education. As for the schoolhouses which the people of the city erect and thus feel that they own, the women feel convinced that it would be for the distinct advantage of the youngsters that these be kept open for purposes of recreation after school hours, and that adults as well be admitted—welcomed—to them and taught the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

Aside from using the schoolhouses to the best and widest advantage, women see the necessity, particularly in such a crowded city as New York, of providing a safe and pleasant place for their children to play in and of putting intelligent, sympathetic play leaders in charge of their recreation. Where no parks are available, they want play streets or blocks established, from which vehicular traffic may be diverted.

School gardens are another important feature of a more model municipal household, and these city women are firmly convinced of their value to the children in more ways than one. And, for recreation and education combined, they want to extend the custom of giving special children's performances in the moving picture theaters.

There are many more items on this partial list of improvements and innovations in the city's housekeeping which the women have already promulgated. For instance, there is the case of the dependent child, the child to whom the city stands as both father and mother, as his legal guardian. "Back to the home" is the slogan these energetic and thoughtful city mothers and housekeepers have adopted for him, rather than "off to the institution." And they want more women as heads of departments or bureaus affecting children.

With all these and, as has been said, many more reforms in view, these women are urging the revision of the city's charter, nonpartisan elections to insure nonpartisanship in all future administrations and, lastly, home rule for this city.

## Creamed Noodles

Beat 2 eggs slightly, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of salt and sufficient flour to make a stiff dough. Knead until the dough is smooth, on a slightly floured board. Divide the dough in 2 pieces. Roll each into a sheet as thin as paper, cover with a cloth, and let stand for 20 minutes. Roll as a jelly roll and cut in thin slices; unroll each slice and strew over the board to dry. Drop into boiling salted water and parboil 10 minutes. Drain. Melt  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of butter in a saucepan, add the noodles and toss until well buttered, then pour on sufficient milk or cream to moisten and give them a creamy appearance. Sprinkle with 1 teaspoon of finely chopped parsley, and simmer until the noodles have absorbed the milk (about 15 minutes), stirring often to prevent burning.

## An Author Talks Shop

The first thing that one notices about the large living-room and workshop of Miss Lillian Bell, the American author, is the harmony of line and color, the quiet depths of feeling beneath a rather warm, sparkling exterior, of a keen lover of the beautiful. You feel instinctively that the worker must possess the rare gift of knowing just how to select her possessions, and arrange them characteristically, thus making a stimulating setting for her work. There are striking contrasts in the room. These accents are set in a harmoniously blended background of golden brown walls; dashes of blue, green, and gold blend together in the rare old oriental rug upon the floor, and are carried up by an artistic floor vase at one corner of the fireplace to the pictures from the Old World. In none of these furnishings, picked up all over the world, is there anything which detracts from the two central pieces of furniture which point the main accent. By themselves, at one end of the room, they stand. One is a rich, mauve plush oriental wall-hanging.

## Some Suffrage Cookery

Every little while those opposed to a democracy in which women are people try to advance the argument that woman's place is bounded exclusively by the four walls of her immediate home and that, if she were to be allowed out long enough to mark and cast a ballot, she would not be able to attend to her housekeeping properly. Then, whenever these absurd contentions become too numerous to be borne, the suffragists go to work and get out another cookery book. With the recipes for all sorts of delicacies to be found in these books, they also offer the plea that those who eat one or more of the dishes cooked according to these directions and like them will remember that good cooks not only want, but need and deserve, good votes.

The following selected recipes are being sent out far and wide among the pieces of suffrage literature. They have been taken from books issued by suffragists of Pennsylvania, Brooklyn and also by the Woman's City Club of Long Beach, Cal., thus showing, as the suffragists do not fail to point out, that the enfranchised woman does not desert the cook stove because she may also make use of the ballot box.

**Fish Cutlets.**—To  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups of boiled halibut or salmon, add a thick white sauce, made of 3 tablespoons of butter, 1 cup of flour, 1 cup of hot milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of salt and pepper and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of grated onion. Mix with the fish and let it cool. Shape into cutlets, dip in egg crumbs, fry in deep fat, drain in paper and serve.

**Foie à la Poulette.**—Cut a calf's liver in slices, dredge with flour, mince 1 onion and fry in butter, add the liver, cook until done, then add pepper, salt, a small quantity of chicken broth, a few drops of vinegar, and stir until well mixed.

**Delicious Chocolate Layer Cake.**—Cream 2 cups of brown sugar and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cocoa with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of butter or some other shortening; add 1 cup of sour milk;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups of flour sifted in slowly; lastly add 1 cup of hot water in which has been dissolved 1 teaspoon of soda. Beat until smooth, then add 1 teaspoon of baking powder.

**Iceing.**—Boil together 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of water, 1 tablespoon cocoa, 1 teaspoon butter and vanilla to taste until it threads from the spoon. Spread this between the layers and over the top of the cake, and decorate the top with nuts, carefully broken in halves.

**Date Pudding.**—Mix together 1 pound of dates, 1 cup of walnut meats, 2 cups of sugar, 4 eggs, 5 tablespoons of bread crumbs with 2 teaspoons of baking powder stirred into them. Bake  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour. Lift once in a while to dry it out.

**Enfranchised Macaroni.**—Prepare macaroni in a double boiler, as usual. Slice 1 large onion and 1 large green pepper. Brown in bacon drippings; add 1 can of tomatoes and salt to taste. Pour this, when boiling, over the macaroni. Take any number of rib pork chops, cut away fat, place on top of the macaroni. Bake 20 minutes in hot oven. Sprinkle with grated cheese and brown.

## Spring Models Carry Air of Newness



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A coat model, showing the new sleeve and shoulder line

By The Christian Science Monitor fashions correspondent

LONDON, England.—In considering the new coat and skirt models which have already made their appearance, one is at once impressed by the skill shown in every line, and by the subtle details which go to make that in-

describable thing called "chic." The latest of these touches seems to be the way in which a curve, either of sleeve or skirt, is emphasized and held out, giving an air of newness, of something a little unusual. This is achieved by means of a moderately thick piping cord which may even

contain a tiny wire. This piping, although sparingly used, is made the motif of the whole scheme. For instance, the sleeve and shoulder line in the accompanying illustration are given a slightly wider shape, and a different balance to that lately seen, and are held away from the coat by a piping. The rest of the scheme, with the moderately high collar cut in one with the coat, is typical of some of the latest coats. It follows the lines of the figure, but without too definitely outlining it. The loose sleeve is held with a strap, and gives the desired touch of quaintness. The same effect is repeated in the skirt.

Another pretty variation is gained by shaping a sleeve out, just at the turn of the elbow, above a long close-fitting mitten. This same design is chosen for the side of the skirt, which is cut so as to give only a slight softness at the waist. The rest of both coat and skirt is cut on the simplest lines, with just a hint of the Turkish "draw-in" look appearing at the hem. This way of holding out only a certain portion of a costume, although it might be supposed to have just the contrary effect, is done with such exquisite balance that a clear slim silhouette is the result.

Another notable fact to be gleaned from the new models is that one side of a garment, be it coat or skirt, need not in any way resemble the other, either in the manner of its development or finish. This should give glad relief to those not yet possessed of the skill gained by training. To return to the "ordered confusion" of one-sided effects, however, these are seen in many ways. One side of a coat will perhaps have a basque softly gathered, the other will be swathed round the waist, apparently tucked into the belt, and hanging down long at the side. Another model, half coat, half cape, was loosely slung and allowed to swing free at one shoulder, while from the other it followed an artistic semicircular line.

There are many kinds of short coats among the best models, some being most originally fashioned. This type is sure to stay, for there is hardly another variant of the short wrap capable of so many different adaptations. For those preferring a longer sweep, it can always be allied to a skirt part, thus forming a long wrap, while still keeping its particular characteristics intact. One new example of these little coats, made either in cream chamoise or putty-colored cloth, was cut with a fairly long shoulder line, and this, combined with a front curved with a high waistband, gave almost a pelerine effect.

At the sides it hung straight and loose, with a light bordering of embroidery in dull gold touched with lizard green. The side parts came well toward the front, leaving only a narrow space to be tucked into the waist, across which, but several inches higher, a soft sash of black satin with embroidered ends was threaded and knotted loosely. The sleeves were a wide bishop shape which clung rather closely at the upper part, but, just above the wrist where the sleeve was held tightly, they were made to stand out in a bell by a deep border of embroidery. With this was worn a skirt of fine black cloth or chiffon velvet, having little embellishments of plaiting—all the new models have plaits somewhere—while the front and back were plain, except for short insets of narrow plaits appearing unexpectedly near the foot. Another new coat, had a closely drawn cape-like fichu, worked in raised wool and silk of bottle-green embroidery, hung so low as to give almost the effect of a shawl.

## Do Not Scorn the Green Banana

Green bananas, as substitutes for potatoes, and at about half their price, were recently recommended by the manager of the Boston division of the United Fruit Company. Those who have tried them are said to have pronounced the boiled banana an excellent food and a palatable substitute for the potato.

Green bananas should be put in warm water and peeled while under water, a thin, filmy, under-skin being then removed which is not noticed on a ripe banana. They should then be boiled for about 25 minutes until mealy, and served with drawn butter, salt and pepper. The taste is not like that of ripe bananas, being sweeter than that of a white potato but not quite as sweet as a sweet potato.

Mr. Field said that at the current price of bananas, an eight-hand stem, or about 10 dozen for \$1.50, the food value equaling about three pecks of potatoes, the price is about half as much as potatoes. In the tropics, families make wide use of bananas, cooking them in various ways. About 40,000 stems are brought to Boston each week, at this season of the year, so it would seem that there are bananas for all.

## Bread-Crumbs as Cleaners

Stale bread crumbs, mixed with a little powdered bluing, are said to be excellent for cleaning slightly soiled blouses and dresses of the white silk which cannot be laundered. Rub the soiled spots lightly with the crumbs. Another and very simple way of cleaning white blouses, which has been found efficacious, is to line a box with clean white paper, cover the bottom with fuller's earth, spread the blouse carefully over this and put another layer of the earth over it. Spread another sheet of white paper over this and put the cover on the box. Let it remain untouched for five or six days; then shake out the blouse, which will be quite clean.

## Being on Time

"We shall not have to wait for Alice, of that you may be sure," remarked one of the women.

"And we shall have to wait for Mary," commented another of the group. "One of them is always on time and the other is always late. I have known Alice for years and have never known her to be late, nor appear to make any effort to be on time. I am going to ask her how she manages it."

This bit of conversation took place between several women, waiting at a central meeting place for others of their party to join them, preparatory to a suburban jaunt.

Several moments before the appointed hour, "Alice" arrived, and, on being questioned how she always found it possible to be on time, and was she really ever late, she laughingly responded, "The credit does not belong to me, but to my father. There's a tale attached."

"If there is a moral to adorn it, we should wait for Mary, so she can hear it," slyly remarked one of the others; "but you will have time to tell it now, so please do."

"Oh, it is not a long story. I remember it all distinctly; that is, I remember my father's talk, though I myself cannot recall what led up to it. He has told me, though, that he came home from the office early one afternoon and found one of my little playmates waiting for me. I had promised her, she told me, to take her for a ride in my pony cart, if she would be at the house at a certain time. She was there ahead of time, and had waited for me for nearly an hour. My sister had told her that I had gone over to a neighbor's for the afternoon, but the little playmate, true to her appointment, waited notwithstanding my desertion. My father did not send for me, but that night, when dinner was over, he took me into the library with him 'for a talk all alone.'"

"He was gentle but very firm, and that talk is as vivid to me this minute as if it had taken place yesterday. He told me what a serious thing it was to break my word, even if it was only about a play hour. He made it plain to me that, not only the kind thing, but the fair thing, to have done would have been for me to have gone and told my playmate that I was going to be away; that afternoon and that we would drive some other day. He, above

all else, impressed upon me how the habit of keeping one's word, and being on time to appointments, was something which would give pleasure and satisfaction all through my life. Instead of inconvenience and disturbance to others. I do not suppose he talked to me more than 10 minutes, but I left his presence eager, in that eagerness which children feel when a thing is rightly presented to them for experiment, to begin to 'be on time.' I really have not found it hard work, either, thanks to that talk of father's."

## Baked Bananas With Orange Sauce

Strip the skin from the bananas, cut them in two lengthwise, and arrange neatly upon a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle 1 teaspoon of sugar over each piece and bake in a fairly hot oven for 20 minutes. Meantime, sift together  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of sugar, 1 teaspoon of flour or cornstarch and a speck of salt. Squeeze the juice out of 1 lemon and 1 large orange. Heat this juice over the fire and, when quite hot, stir in quickly the sugar and flour, or cornstarch, which have been mixed together. Cook for a moment, then pour over the bananas and serve hot. This is good cold, too.

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## Prodigal

I've wandered in that country  
Where men become like swine,  
To them I have been servant  
With anxious face for sign;  
The meat wherewith they revelled  
Was but as husks to me,  
And when I was unhungered,  
Father, I thought of Thee.

I heard men call Thee jealous,  
With anger that would burn,  
So I repenting, faltered,  
Long fearing to return;  
I could not trust Thy loving,  
Methought to serve for hire,  
But Thou hast given welcome  
Beyond my heart's desire.

Thou hast received me, Father,  
All wearied with my sin,  
Nor caused that One should suffer  
Ere I could enter in;  
I left in that far country  
The thoughts that made me part  
From Thee, my Life and Saviour,  
And now, I know Thy heart.

—William P. McKenzie.

## "The Age of Authors"

"The present age, if we consider chiefly the state of our own country, may be styled with great propriety 'The Age of Authors,'" wrote Dr. Johnson in an *Adventurer* essay dated Dec. 11, 1753, "for, perhaps, there never was a time in which men of all degrees of ability, of every kind of education, of every profession and employment, were posting with ardor so general to the press. The province of writing was formerly left to those, who by study, or the appearance of study, were supposed to have gained knowledge unattainable by the busy part of mankind; but in these enlightened days, every man is qualified to instruct every other man; and he that beats the anvil, or guides the plow, not content with supplying corporal necessities, amuses himself in the hours of leisure with providing intellectual pleasure for his countrymen.

"It may be observed, that of this, as of other evils, complaints have been made by every generation; but though it may, perhaps, be true, that at all times more have been willing than have been able to write, yet there is no reason for believing that the dogmatical legions of the present race were ever equalled in number by any former period; for so widely is spread the itch of literary praise, that almost every man is an author, either in act or in purpose; has either bestowed his favors on the public, or withholds them, that they may be more seasonably offered, or made more worthy of acceptance."

## The Christian Science Monitor

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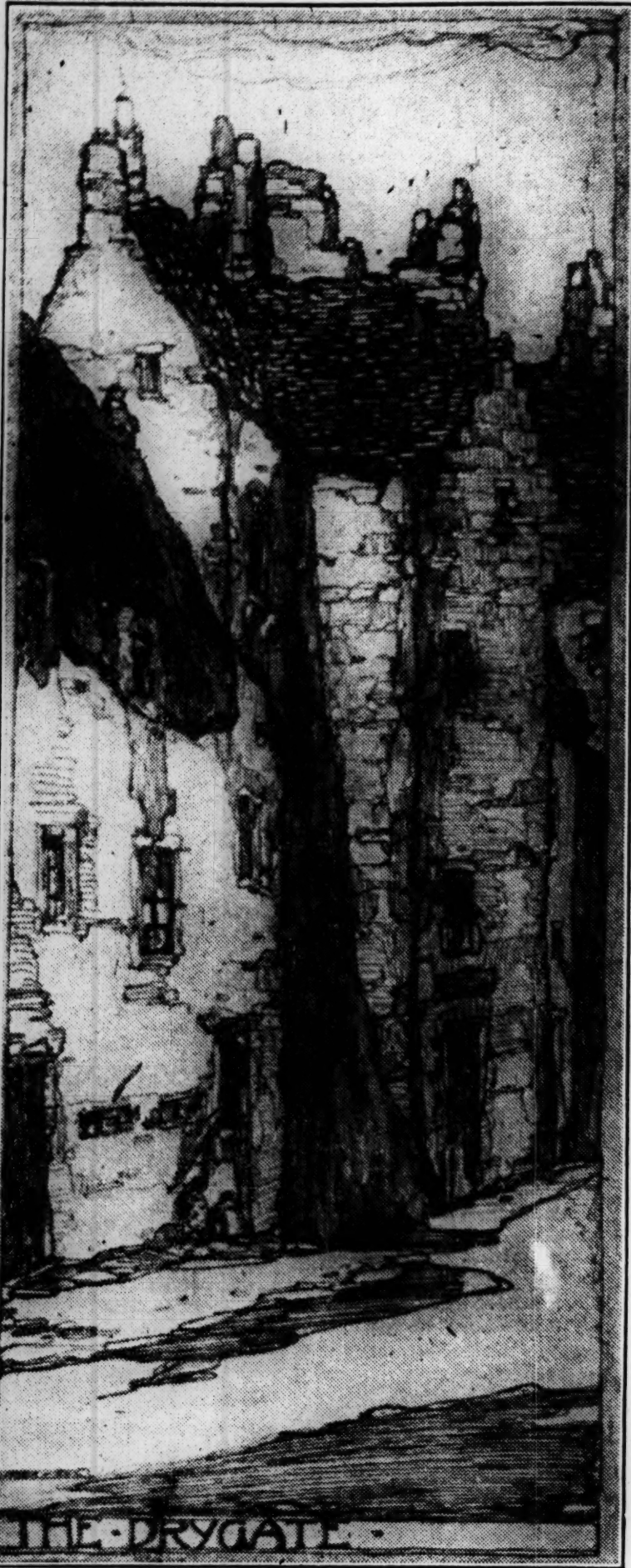
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Courtesy of Jessie M. King

## The Drygate, Glasgow, Scotland

Glasgow's history may be traced as far back as the introduction of Christianity to the kingdom of Strathclyde in the Fourth Century. There stood then, on the present site, two villages called Deschu and Cathures. From Deschu comes Cleschu (the transcribers of the old manuscripts perhaps mistook d for c) and hence Glasgow—glass "green" and ghu "beloved,"—the beloved green place. Deschu emerged from obscurity about the middle of the Sixth Century in connection with its famous saint Kentigern or Mungo, the son of Ewan ap Urien or Eugenius, a prince of the Britons of Strathclyde, and Theneu, daughter of Loth, perhaps King of the Lothians.

Theneu, an early convert to Christianity, incurred the displeasure of her father in her zeal for the new faith. She was accused of sorcery, put into a coracle which was taken to the Isle of May and there set adrift. At Culross on the Firth of Forth she landed, and here her son Kentigern—Welsh cyn "chief" and teyrn "lord"—was born.

She was taken by some of the country people who found her to St. Servanus, who had here established a little monastery. Here she found a home and here the boy was reared and taught the fundamentals of his faith by Servanus, with whom he became a great favorite, and from whom he got the pet name of Mungo—Welsh mwyn "amiable" and cu "dear."

At an early age he felt that his work lay elsewhere than at Culross, and pressing southwards and then westwards, he came to Deschu, on the banks of the Molendinar Burn, and here he established a primitive church. It is said that he once restored the life of a robin, and the record is preserved in the heraldic bearings of Glasgow by the inclusion of the element of the bird. It may be said that Glasgow was built around an altar raised by St. Mungo, the visible expression of which today is the cathedral, and up to the Reformation the progress and prosperity of the little town which clustered near it was solely dependent upon the growth and prosperity of the church.

But what shall we say of Addison's humor, of his sense of the ludicrous, of his power of awaking that sense in others, and of drawing mirth from incidents which occur every day, and from little peculiarities of temper and manner, such as may be found in every man? We feel the charm; we give ourselves up to it; but we strive in vain to analyze it," Macaulay says.

"Perhaps the best way of describing Addison's peculiar pleasantness is to compare it with the pleasantness of some other great satirists. The three most eminent masters of the art of ridicule during the Eighteenth Century were, we conceive, Addison, Swift and Voltaire. Which of the three had the greatest power of moving laughter may be questioned. But each of them, within his own domain, was supreme. Voltaire is the prince of buffoons. His merriment is without disguise or restraint. He gambols; he grins; he shakes his sides; he points the finger; he turns up the nose; he shoots out the tongue. The manner of Swift is the very opposite to this. He moves laughter, but never joins in it. He appears in his works such as he appeared in his society. All the company are convulsed with merriment, while the Dean, the author of all the mirth, preserves an invincible gravity, and even sourness of aspect, and gives utterance to the most eccentric and ludicrous fancies, with the air of a man reading the commination service. The manner of Addison is as re-

## The Dawn

The plain lay in darkness. Then mists arose on the plain and stood round like a guard of honor—and at a certain point in the east the mists grew bright like a legion of warriors in golden armor.

And the mists stirred and the warriors prostrated themselves upon the ground.

And the sun rose from their midst and rested upon their golden ranks and looked across the plain.

And the whole plain shone with a wonderful dazzling radiance.

And the mists rose triumphantly in a mighty host, parted to the south, swayed and swept upwards.

And Makar seemed to hear a most enchanting melody, the immemorial poem with which the earth daily greets the rising Sun. He had never before given it due attention and only now felt for the first time the beauty of the song.

He stood and hearkened and would not go away farther; he wanted to stand there forever and listen.—Vladimir Korolenko.

## The Little Rain

"Of all poets Tu Fu is the first in craftsmanship," says L. Cranmer-Blyng in reviewing the Chinese poets of the Tang Dynasty (A. D. 618-906). "It is interesting that he was a painter as well, and the friend of painters, notably the soldier-artist Kiang-Tu, to whom he dedicates a poem. Possibly it is to this faculty that he owes his superb technique—He seeks after simplicity and its effects as a diver seeks for sunken gold. In his poem called 'The Little Rain,' which I have (perhaps somewhat rashly) attempted, there is all the graciousness of fine rain falling upon sullen furrows, which charms the world into spring."

This is the poem referred to:

"Oh! she's good, the little rain! and well she knows our need  
Who cometh in the time of spring to aid the sundrawn seed;  
She wanders with a friendly wind through silent nights unseen,  
The furrows feel her happy tears, and lo! the land is green.

"Last night cloud-shadows gloomed the path that winds to my abode,  
And the torches of the river-boats like angry meteors glowed.  
Today fresh colors break the soil, and butterflies take wing  
Down brodered lawns all bright with pearls in the garden of the King."

"I have just been reading Mozart's letters for the second time (in the French translation by M. Henri de Curzon), and I think they ought to be included among the books of every library, for they are not only of interest to artists, but instructive for other people as well." Romain Rolland says in "Some Musicians of Former Days," translated from the French by Mary Blakelock. "If you read these letters, Mozart will be your friend for life; his kind face will show itself in moments of trouble, and when you are miserable you will hear his merry boyish laugh, and blush to give way to dark moods as you think of what he himself so courageously endured."

"He had quick sympathies and the gentleness of a woman—or rather of a child, for he was given to tears and laughter, to teasing, and all the tricks of a warm-hearted boy."

"Usually he was very lively, and amused at nothing in particular; he had difficulty in keeping still, and was always singing and jumping about."

He loved good jokes and bad, and he was without malice or arrière-pensée, and enjoyed the sound of words without any sense in them: 'Stru! Str! . . . Knaller paller, Schnip! Schnip! . . . Schnur! Schnepfe!' . . . 'Snai!' is what we find in the letter of July 6, 1791. In 1769 he writes: "I am simply bursting with joy because this journey amuses me so much! . . . because it is so hot in the carriage! . . . and because our coachman is a good lad and drives like the wind when the road allows it!"

"One may find hundreds of examples of his merriment at nothing at all, and of the laughter that comes from good health."

"But Mozart's true happiness was in creation."

"In restless and unhealthy geniuses creation may be a torture—the bitter seeking after an elusive ideal. But with healthy geniuses like Mozart, creation was a perfect joy, and so natural that it seemed almost a physical enjoyment. . . . It was a need, a necessity—a happy necessity, since he was able continually to satisfy it."

"The most wonderful fact about Mozart was that he directed his art toward success, without any sacrifice of himself; and his music was always written with regard to its effect upon the public. Somehow it does not lose by this, and it says exactly what he wishes it to say. In this he was helped by his delicate perceptions, his shrewdness, and his sense of irony. He despised his audience, but he held himself in great esteem. He made no concessions that he need blush for; he deceived the public, but he guided it as well. He gave people the illusion that they understood his ideas; while, as a matter of fact, the applause that greeted his works was excited only by passages which were solely composed for applause. And what matter? So long as there was applause the work was successful, and the composer was free to create new works."

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## The Secret of the Narrow Way

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE narrow way, like everything else in the universe, assumes in the light of Christian Science a perfectly new aspect. It may look as narrow as ever, because it is not the chosen way of the material senses, which, if the narrow way is to be followed, must be brought into subjection to Principle. An individual, however, who is logically convinced that Christian Science is true, sees before him a splendid goal, and longs to reach it, albeit by a path the very existence of which he has never suspected before. He finds in reasoning this out that the material senses deceive, and that, if he would arrive at the place where deception ceases, it must be by this narrow way, the way of spiritual understanding, where the true is separated from the false. But the process involves a battle with self, which is, perhaps, the hardest a man is ever called upon to fight.

Christian Science brings him to this conflict. With straightforward logic, it sets before him the facts. It shows that the material senses deny God, because, being without Principle, they give evidence only of the opposite of Spirit, from one year's end to another. It points to the first chapter of Genesis for the truth of man's creation, and for his relation to God. He is, Christian Science says, as that chapter tells you, made in God's likeness, and it shows, by means of reason and revelation, that the mortal is not that man, shows too, that, while mortal man is judging all things by material sense, he is leaving the truth of being practically out of the question of everyday life.

Here the individual stands, then, who is convinced that in Christian Science he has found Truth. On the one hand he feels the call of material sense to be all, on the other, his reason shows him man, with a destiny and a heritage more glorious than he had ever dreamed possible. He has, in fact, reached the place of understanding. Having got so far, then, if he determines to put this teaching to the test, he finds himself on a razor edge, as it were, between his dawning perception of spiritual things, and his sense of things material. To be consistent, he must judge continually be-

tween what the material senses present, and what his new sense of spiritual reality reveals. At first, the way looks, and certainly is, very narrow. The conflict and the argument are, however, all within, are indeed between opposing points of view in his own mind.

Man, as the idea of divine Mind, gifted with dominion and reflecting the divine characteristics, has become his idea of man, so that his former standard, which accepted a self in the likeness of the flesh, no longer satisfies him. He perceives that the way out of the flesh into immortality is not to be found through dying, but through living, and Christianity, in its high significance, dawns upon his thought like the dawning of the day. From that standpoint the goal becomes desirable, in spite of the difficulties and deprivations which the mortal material senses see may await them in reaching it. The way is not found in obedience to creed and ceremony, nor in obedience to a set of rules, but in being subject to divine Principle. Every day becomes a judgment day, for a man finds himself at the bar of his own understanding of God. He wants to measure up to the standard of man as he now understands him, man, that is, in the image and likeness of God. He has, in fact, learned the Science of being, and discovered that Christianity is divine Science.

No one has to enter the narrow way unassisted, for the knowledge of divine Principle is as a plumb line in his hand, with which to measure motives and actions. No human being need ask for more, because there is no "royal road" into the kingdom of harmony. Harmony or heaven is gained only as it is earned, and it is not found in the indulgence of the material senses, therefore all a man can be given is the knowledge of Truth, wherewith to make his way.

Note here what Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, says for our guidance in Science and Health (p. 291): "No final judgment awaits mortals, for the judgment-day of wisdom comes hourly and continually, even the judgment by which mortal man is divested of all material error." A man, at this hourly tribunal, finds the valuelessness of false excuses, because,

guided by his knowledge of divine Principle, he has become his own judge. No human opinion or human judgment, just, or unjust, has a say in the matter now. For exactly here, nothing counts but honesty and that of the brightest kind, honesty with self. Take notice again of a passage in the textbook where Mrs. Eddy says (p. 242): "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses."

Before the individual who accepts the truth in Christian Science has gone far along the narrow way, however, he begins to realize that the passage is neither as difficult nor as strange as it had appeared. It broadens as he walks in it, and is made easier because of his growing understanding of divine Love. Above everything else the fact becomes apparent that the wonderful promises of Christian Science are true. He has proofs now that sin can be mastered, that disease, misfortune and accident do not attach to man, but to the false belief which has called man material. He is discovering that the secret of the narrow way is the fact that it is the way of revelation, the place where man's oneness with the Father is learned. Understanding becomes spiritual knowledge, and, while the idea of man as spiritual is dawning on his consciousness more clearly, he perceives the material universe as it really is, a dream of pleasure and of pain, and not a creation of God. Spiritual reality thus becomes, for him, the only real, and he desires of all things to be done with falsity, although the process includes the destruction of the entire fabric, or dream, of materiality, both as mind and matter. This great subject of the narrow way can be studied in Mrs. Eddy's books and in the Bible, and cannot be found elsewhere. The Bible is, she says, the "chart of life"; it is, then, the map wherein we may find the way. A very notable passage on page 24 of the textbook, Science and Health, runs as follows: "Acquaintance with the original texts, and willingness to give up human beliefs (established by hierarchies, and instigated sometimes by the worst passions of men), open the way for Christian Science to be understood, and make the Bible the chart of life, where the buoys and healing currents of Truth are pointed out."

## Science

And

## Health

With

## Key to the Scriptures

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## Mozart

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## Noble Qualities

Innocence in genius, and candor in power, are both noble qualities.—Mme. de Staël



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Monsieur Romanoff or Tsar

WHEN, at the headquarters of General Rusk, on Thursday last, the Tsar demanded from Monsieur Gutchikoff and Monsieur Schulgin, the Conservative deputy, who were waiting upon him from Petrograd, what it was they demanded, and when the deputation informed him that it was necessary that he should abdicate in favor of his son, he declined. It was impossible, he declared, that he could be separated from that child, and so, rather than submit to the separation, he signed the decree of abdication in the name of himself and of his son. It was thus that the first intimation of the intentions of the revolutionary party, namely that a regency should be set up, during which the little Tsarevitch should be under the tutelage of the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, got abroad, and that statement was perfectly accurate, though it was subsequently upset by the determination of the Tsar. It was after that, apparently, that the revolutionaries fell back upon the idea of a republic, sending an appeal to the whole country as to whether it would desire this republic, or would prefer the establishment of a limited monarchy, in the person of the Grand Duke Michael. What the reply of the country will be it is impossible to say. Few people recognize the enormous extent of the Russian Empire, nor can they have any idea of the views of the millions of that Empire, many of whom know nothing of what is happening in the world, and few comparatively of whom are in a position intelligently to weigh the perplexities of the political situation to be submitted to them. The decision no doubt will be made by the leaders, in the various villages and cities, who have some understanding of the situation, but probably there is no man at all, even in Russia, who can speak with any certainty as to the result.

The Russian muzhik is, indeed, an almost unknown quantity to the world. Constituting, as he does, the bone and sinew of the great Empire which for years has stood for almost the most militant power in the globe, he is none the less an intensely peace-loving person, remarkable for a deep religious sense, and also for a strain of peculiar sadness. The world knows him chiefly from the books of certain great Russian romanticists, Tolstoy, Dostoevski, and Turgeneff, but the world has not really understood Russia in the least, though of late years, men like Mr. Stephen Graham have done much to make it understood.

How little it is understood is proved by the utter bewilderment with which the revolution has been received. The readers of the newspapers seem to imagine that it is the result of food shortage on the Neva. They do not seem even to suspect that the movement has been going on for half a century, and that there was a crisis, in the midst of the Russo-Japanese war, when the moment seemed to have arrived. That was the moment when the Russian masses trusted to the monk Gapon, who proved an even weaker reed than Rasputin himself. For Rasputin, ignorant, drunken, and immoral as he was, was at least faithful to his salt, whereas Father Gapon turned out to be a police spy. Nevertheless it was to the unrest in Russia in those days that the forced peace with Japan was largely due. Of course there was the dishonesty of the bureaucracy, a dishonesty which had permeated from the highest to the lowest members of the public service. When the war was over and an attempt was made to set the Russian house in order, the extent of this dishonesty was revealed, to take a single instance, in the Trans-Siberian Railway. Train after train of stores was found to have disappeared, actually to have been lost between Moscow and the front. These trains, after the war, were found run on side-tracks, in the woods, either at the instigation of Japanese agents, armed with a plentiful supply of roubles, or for the sake of loot. The Russian Government made a summary exhibition of numbers of the officials on the line, in which the only factors were a blank wall and a firing party. That, however, did not in the least heal the disease which was inherent in the bureaucratic system. When, therefore, the great war, in which the Allies came to the support of Russia, broke out in 1914, the condition of things was as bad or worse than it had been in the year 1904.

In a short time an amazed world saw the spectacle of Russian armies marching with a musket to every five men, of ammunition trains carrying ammunition which was useless, and of whole army corps being forced to surrender for want of something to defend themselves with. Such a condition of things would have been the end of any other power but Russia, but the Russian soldiers who defeated Frederick the Great at Kunersdorf by an absolute inability to run away, even after they had been subject to hopeless defeat, and the Russian people who defeated Napoleon by burning Moscow, and leaving him to fight the phantom Cossack sotnia, in the blinding snowstorms, met in the same extraordinary way the army corps of Hindenburg, and in the same extraordinary way left the German generals victorious without victory.

How had the conditions been seen when the head of the Russian army, General Soukhomlinoff, was degraded for incapacity or something far worse, and when the voice of the Duma, endeavoring to save the country, was stifled by the intrigues of the Deutschum in pressing its nominees upon the Tsar. Had the Tsar been a strong man the revolution would never have taken place. Instead of losing his crown he would have taken advantage of the war to weld himself into the affections of his people. That he wished to do this is tolerably certain, that he would have done it, if he had known how, is equally sure, but his fears of the revolutionary agents were so played upon by the agents of the Deutschum, that he flung himself into the arms of Monsieur Protopopoff and Monsieur Stürmer, instead of relying on

Monsieur Sazonoff and Monsieur Miliukoff. It was thus that the enemies of Russia made their miscalculations, with the result that, instead of controlling a bureaucratic Russia through a weak Tsar, they produced a revolution. They do not seem to have realized that the dominant factor in a country like Russia was the army, and that the army was now the nation in arms, recruited from the friends and relations of the prisoners in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, the exiles throughout Siberia, and the men whom the pogroms of Odessa had treated as hunted animals. Prince Golitzine and Monsieur Protopopoff planted their machine guns in the streets of Petrograd, and ordered out the regiments with ball cartridges to reenact, in the year 1917, the "Bloody Sunday" of 1905. They thought they were dealing with a food riot. They found themselves face to face with a revolution. It was '89 all over again. Is it a riot, then? asked Louis XIV, when the duc de Liancourt roused him, at midnight, to tell him of the troubles in Paris. No, sire! came the brusque answer. It is a revolution.

### Local Option in New York

GOVERNOR WHITMAN, of New York, has for some time displayed a determined purpose to extend, if possible, the local option law to all parts of the State. Republicans and Democrats in both houses of the Legislature are said to be combining to defeat the Whitman measure, and threats are being made that the Whitman administration will be attacked, through exposure of alleged irregularities, if the Governor persists in his course. This is an old expedient, an almost customary resort, in contests between the legislative and executive branches of State Governments. On the other hand, the Anti-Saloon League is out with an announcement saying that "Corruption is the only weapon left this year to the liquor traffic, which does not scruple to resort to it." The league insists that so much is said about "slush funds," deposited outside the State for later use in Albany, that there must be in the matter something more than gossip. The money is held outside the State, it is claimed, so as to baffle investigation.

The Anti-Saloon League is, however, offering rewards for evidence that will lead to the conviction of any persons who give or receive bribe money. It does not appear that this organization is set on obtaining, at this time all at which it aims. Three propositions are being urged on the antiliquor side. These comprise a referendum, by constitutional amendment, on the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages in the State; the extension of local option as now practiced in towns and cities; and a reduction of the number of places of traffic, with important regulatory provisions for the control of the trade. The first is regarded as a possibility yet in the distance; the second is approved by Governor Whitman as offering the best solution now within reach, and the report of the Anti-Saloon League says: "While the committee has not concluded its consideration of the referendum and local option proposals, and is not prepared to report thereon, it recommends the immediate adoption of the third suggestion."

The combination alluded to is, however, apparently bent upon heading off all antiliquor legislation at the present session of the Legislature. Thus, a report of the Senate Taxation and Retrenchment Committee on the proposed liquor-tax law amendments, just presented, is, according to the belief of careful observers, intended to "sidetrack" the Whitman measure. If this is not to be properly considered, it is impossible to see how the Anti-Saloon League's proposal can get a hearing. The purpose of the report of the Senate committee is to show that serious financial problems are involved in any curtailment of the liquor traffic. The procedure is of the kind followed in other states; not long ago, for instance, in Massachusetts, where it was held that curtailment of the liquor traffic would increase taxes for the average citizen. How far this artifice will go in New York State is a question. Manifestly, it is the intention of those Albany legislators who are influenced by the distilleries and breweries to cover their tracks by claiming that they are fighting for the taxpayers when, in fact, they are fighting for the enemies of the taxpayers.

### The Work of Sir Percy Sykes in Persia

THE work carried out by Sir Percy Sykes in Persia, during the last twelve months, is one of those quiet, little-noticed achievements, which may, none the less, have the most far-reaching results. The story of his famous march from Bunder Abbas to Teheran was recently told, in all too brief outline, by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords. The course of 1000 miles between the two cities was fraught with many dangers. Sir Percy's line of march lay through difficult country, traversed in all directions by hostile tribesmen and revolted gendarmerie, armed with the most modern weapons, supplied to them by German agents. The British and native Indian troops at his disposal numbered only some 800, and his instructions were to raise, train, and equip a force of gendarmerie, and, with the aid of such force, to secure good order in a country considerably larger than France.

In view of the history of Persia during the last decade, the prospect of such a task might have daunted most men, but Sir Percy apparently took it as a matter of course. He set out on his journey north, and, wherever he went, carried out his work of policing the country. He enrolled his gendarmerie, and induced the Bakhtiari tribesmen, a factor above all others to be reckoned with in Persia, to consent to the enrollment of a similar body amongst themselves. He now has a force of some 5000 men, and, with the help of Major Keith, who has been carrying out a somewhat similar work in Eastern Persia, he has succeeded in establishing order in a wide area.

Lord Curzon's statement, regarding these achievements was full of interest, and was, to some extent, a surprise. The position in Southern Persia has, from the beginning of the war, presented great difficulties to the British authorities. The intrigues,

carried on by that remarkable man, Herr Wassmus, the former German Consul at Bushire, were the work of a master hand, and, as long as the way remained open for him to receive supplies from Germany by way of Turkey, he was able to take full advantage of the well-known venality of the Persian tribesman. The Russian march south through Kermanshah, about a year ago, cut right across his line of communication, however, and, although the Russians were obliged to retire northwards again, shortly afterwards, the German propaganda in Persia never regained its former position. Today it has practically ceased to exist. Sir Percy Sykes has, of course, done more than police Southern Persia. He has done much to rehabilitate the Persian Government, and to lay the foundation of orderly control, the achievement of which has, for a long time, been the despair of the British Foreign Office.

### Pitcairn Island

THANKS to the kindly impulses of Colonel George Moran, manager of the United States & Australasia Steamship Company, and of Captain George A. Cockell, commander of the steamship Australplain, of that line, Bounty Bay, Pitcairn Island, is to receive, on a voyage now about to be undertaken, its first regular mail delivery from the United States. More than that, the vessel named is taking on a cargo of clothing, tools, utensils, instruments, and general merchandise for the comfort and advancement of perhaps the most isolated insular population on the face of the globe. Many things will be embraced in the cargo with which the islanders are wholly unacquainted, but nothing will be discharged that is likely to injure them morally. It may serve to shed some light on the simple life of the descendants of John Adams to say that among the merchandise is a stock of candles, and that these articles are expected to revolutionize the lighting system of Pitcairn, which is based on homemade wick placed in shells filled with coconut oil.

The history of Pitcairn Island is at once a tale of bold adventure, mutiny, tragedy, comedy, and social experiment, all rolled into one. No possible human condition has seemed more attractive, to many people endowed with imagination, than that of being cast upon a lone island and forced to make one's way against every possible obstacle. It is the infatuating possibilities of the situation that for centuries have made tales of shipwreck fascinating to millions; that have made the story of Robinson Crusoe a classic; and that enchain to this hour the interest of young people and adults in stories of the sea.

Fiction, however, is an element that is lacking in the story of Pitcairn Island. The facts upon which it may be constructed today are, in many ways, stranger than fiction. They need no elaboration, no coloring; unvarnished, they supply, as they have supplied, richly and plentifully, material for the weaving of romance. Briefly epitomized, they tell of a dot of land in the mid-Pacific Ocean, south of the Paumotu Archipelago and one hundred miles from the nearest member of this cluster, discovered by the British Lieutenant Pitcairn and given his name in 1767; of mutiny aboard H. M. S. Bounty in 1790; of the wresting of the vessel from the command of Captain Bligh, a sea tyrant, who with eighteen others was set adrift; of the landing of nine mutineers on the island; of the discovery there of eighteen Tahitians, six being men; of the sinking of the Bounty in the bay that has ever since borne its name, and of the decimation of the inhabitants, through homicide in which mutineers and natives played equal parts, until, in the year 1800, John Adams was the only mutineer and masculine adult surviving.

At this time, besides nine women, there were several children on the island. From these the 160 present inhabitants of Pitcairn, and most of the inhabitants of Norfolk Island, are descended. John Adams was the first man of the mutineers to display organizing ability. In 1856 the population had become too dense for the area of the island, which is about two and one half miles long by one mile wide, and the British Government made the Pitcairners a gift of Norfolk for the surplus. Norfolk is an island in the South Pacific, about half way between New Caledonia and New Zealand, with an area of ten square miles. It is under the supervision of the Government of New South Wales. Like so many of the Pacific islands and archipelagos, it was discovered by Cook. At the time of the removal of a part of the people from Pitcairn, Norfolk Island contained a few natives. Some of the Pitcairn colonists became lonesome and were sent back. Those who remained numbered 149. Their descendants now comprise all the inhabitants, something close to 1000, excepting members of the Melanesian mission station and school established there.

Civilization, of a primitive and coarse character, has survived all of the difficulties which the Pitcairn colony has encountered. The names of some of the mutineers, notably Christian, Adams, McCoy, Younds, Mills, and Quintalls, have been preserved. The British Government has been attentive to the wants of the people, although vessels have entered Bounty Bay sometimes at long intervals. The islanders have had instruction from missionaries and regular teachers. Christian Fletcher, master's mate of the Bounty, was the dominating figure, at first. After landing some of the Bounty party at Tahiti, returning to Pitcairn and sinking the vessel, he and his companions were lost sight of for nineteen years, when the colony was discovered by Captain Folger, commander of a whaling bark, of Plymouth, Mass. The inhabitants were then in a fairly comfortable condition. Strange to say, the present resident missionary, an Australian, is named Adams. He is something of an astronomer, and something of an engineer, and the instruments which the Australplain is taking are intended for him.

The people of Pitcairn Island are said to be industrious, intelligent, and deeply interested in current world news. They are Bible students, and many of them have embraced the Seventh Day Adventist faith. Two men of Pitcairn recently constructed a yacht and sailed her to London, where the King and Queen received them. The first woman to leave the island was Miss Emily McCoy, who is now in the United States, as are quite a number of Pitcairners, most of whom are settled on the

Pacific Coast. Miss McCoy, however, is connected with an institution in Fairfield, Conn. The island colony is now engaged in constructing a schooner with a capacity of twenty-five passengers, and whether this is destined eventually to depopulate Pitcairn, or to bring it winter visitors, is a question.

A social experiment of considerable interest has been worked out, in a degree, in Pitcairn. From very unpromising beginnings, the colony has become practically self-sustaining; it has preserved the language, customs, and traditions of the founders to a remarkable extent; its tendencies are progressive, and it has now reached the stage where it is able to send out into the world sons and daughters capable of doing for themselves.

### Notes and Comments

It is a pet illusion of people who reside in large cities that people who reside in small towns do not have social interests in sufficient number to lighten the daily tedium, or to prevent the intrusion of ennui. Yet we read in a contemporary of one of the lesser Western communities of the United States: "Everett Ripptoe moved this week from the Robinson property on Chautauqua Street to the Smith house, next door to the Home Lumber Company. Steve Frazier moved into the house he vacated, and Mrs. Eckert moved into the house vacated by Frazier." There ought not to be any social dullness in that town until the name of the person who moved into Mrs. Eckert's house is discovered.

A RECENT writer waxes indignant over the matter, but there is undeniably an element of humor in the way in which hotels and clubs in London are being commandeered, wholesale, for Government purposes. Lord Devonport, the new Food Controller, spreads himself over Grosvenor House, and one or two buildings in Park Lane. Mr. Hodge, the Labor Minister, not to be outdone, seizes nearly all Montagu House in Whitehall. Then, Mr. Neville Chamberlain hurries up from Birmingham to direct National Service, and takes the whole of St. Ermin's Hotel. The War Savings Committee long ago commandeered the whole of the Salisbury Hotel; the Flying Corps has the whole of De Keyser's Hotel, and, only quite recently, the Admiralty demanded 100 rooms at the Charing Cross Hotel for a new department; the Direction of Shipyard Labor. In the West End, today, it is "other times, other manners," with a vengeance.

PERSONS endeavoring to weaken the law concerning the operation of automobiles in Massachusetts by drivers under the influence of liquor may well pause before advocating milder penalties for such offenses. Two men who were recently charged with violation of this statute, in Boston or its vicinity, were, respectively, fined \$20 and \$25. Even a refusal to stop an automobile, upon the order of a police officer, brought down on another man a fine of \$50. Those persons who would have a driver shown more leniency because of intoxication have probably never had to scramble to escape a car operated by a man in such a condition, or seen, for instance, one of their family do so.

THE Temps, surely for the very first time in its history, appeared on a Monday in February as a single sheet. It is for reasons of economy, more particularly in coal, that the Government has thus dealt hardly with the French press. But it is a question whether the economy thus effected in any way counterbalances the handicap which such reduced proportions place on the press, in its great work of making French ideals and the French point of view known abroad. Economy, requires the finest balance, if it is not to degenerate into mere retrenchment caused by fear.

MEANWHILE, the Temps, which is somewhat of a "seigneur" among French papers, accepts the new conditions with magnanimity. It does not complain, or find fault with anybody. It gives the Government credit for the best intentions, but it does say just this, that "a great people cannot be governed in silence and in darkness." A reference, undoubtedly, to the exercise of the political censorship recently vindicated in so amazing a fashion in the Chamber of Deputies.

Nobody is troubled by the noises he does not hear. Certain species of butterflies, it is said, produce sound by the movement of their wings. Caterpillars make sound by striking their heads against-leaves. And there is a chrysalis which at times emits a slight, sharp click. So also the United States Senate might have gone on in the next, as it did in the last hundred years, producing sounds of its own, and, perhaps, nobody would have cared, if it had not made the mistake of disturbing the country's affairs.

ONE of the greatly distressed infant industries of the United States, before the outbreak of the European war, was that carried on under the benevolent auspices of the American Beet Sugar Company. The "atrocious" Underwood tariff was threatening to lay it prostrate. But the \$60,000,000 of protective revenue which it yields was needed by a tariff-reform Administration, and this saved it from "total destruction." That it has been saved is shown by the pleasing news that the company has recently declared an extra dividend of \$12 a share on its common stock, and at the same time has raised the regular dividend rate from \$6 to \$8. To this infant industry may appropriately be applied the Shakespearean proverb:

Sweet are the uses of adversity.

THE Massachusetts legislative committee having the matter in charge has reported favorably on the measure to provide \$3,583,300, to make the Merrimack River navigable from Lowell to the sea, a sum not to exceed \$1,000,000 to be expended annually until the work is completed. The Merrimack, it ought to be explained, is called the busiest river in America; it is also one of the most beautiful. Opened from the sea to Lowell, it should become a favorite resort for pleasure boats, although the object of the expenditure is to make it inviting and accessible to shipping.